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Tower Views

by Clearway

Squaring the Party Circle
Anglo-French Peace Bid
The 'Go-Slow' Philosophy

¶ **Third Party**—The National Progressives of America it is called. It is the second third party vessel launched by the La Follette family. In Madison, Wis., Governor "Phil" and Senator "Bob," sons of "Fighting Bob," a former bolter, hoist a new banner to the masthead. Its distinguishing feature is a cross within a circle, its distinguishing characteristic is progressive effort based on five cardinal points: Public ownership and control of money and credit; restoration to every American of the right to earn a living by his own efforts; the protection against abuse of grants of power; security, founded on a definite, decent annual income for all; opposition to all forms of "coddling or spoon feeding the American people." The main issue demanding the intervention of the third party is, declare the founders, "between the earners on one side and the collectors on the other." The argument is this: Old-fashioned capitalism, having failed to meet the modern needs; Socialism, having failed to see that human nature has not changed; autocratic dictatorship, having demonstrated its departure from the best teachings of the human race; the time has come for an experiment aimed at a new economic order based on traditional American methods. • The idea seems to be to go back to what we have.

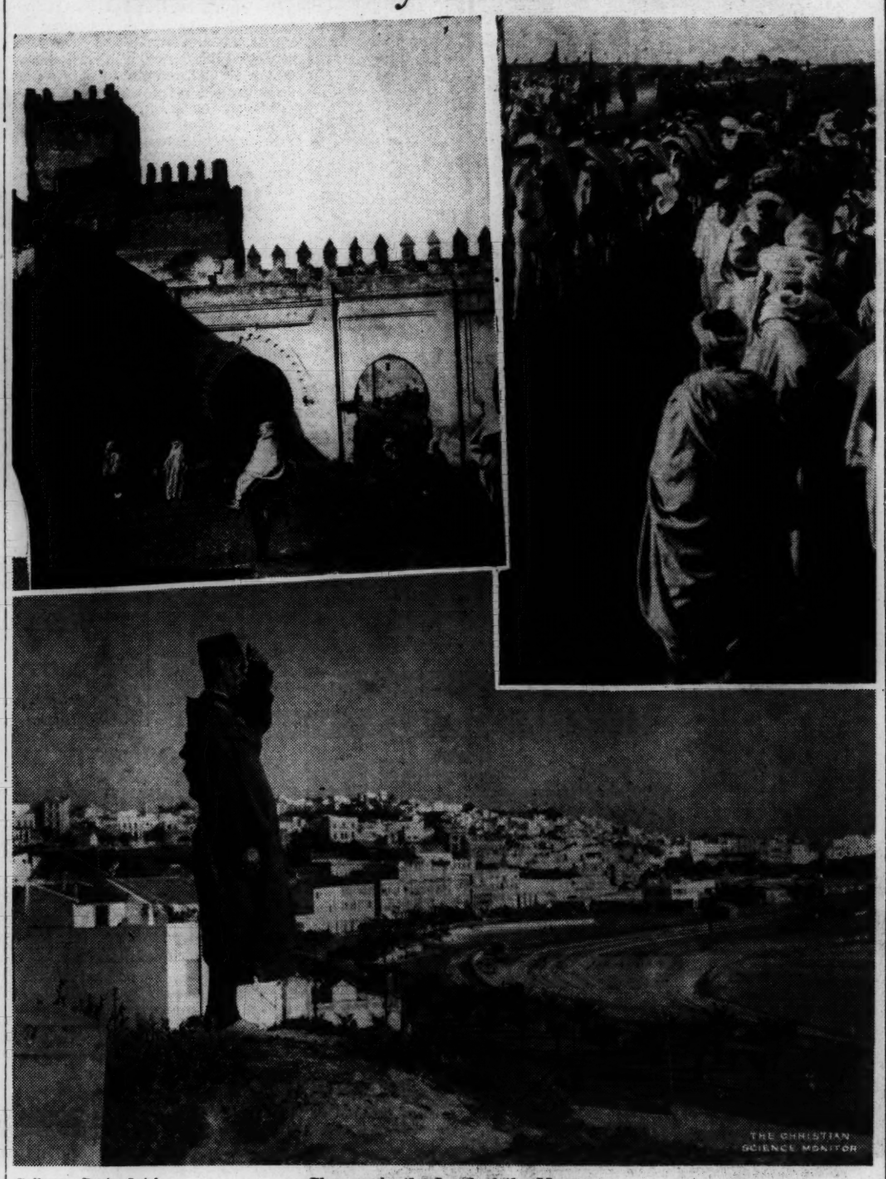
¶ **And Don't Throw Stones**—A prefabricated house composed of cotton cloth inside and out is predicted by Dr. C. T. Murchison, president of the Cotton Textile Institute. At Augusta, Ga., where cotton growers forgather with hopeful mien, he declares that the cotton house—fabricated with specially treated textile, laminated to plywood, and set on a steel base—will have every convenience such as modern heating and air conditioning with the additional advantage of wide decorative treatment. Interior designs woven into the cloth and innumerable color variations are likewise possible. And the cost? "Considerably less." • Can't you hear some mother of the future cautioning: "Kendrick, don't slam the door so hard! You'll rip a seam in the cotton wainscoting."

¶ **European Checker Board**—Britain and France apparently jumped into the king row this week in its diplomatic checker game. Its strategy included the pooling of vast armed strength in the world's greatest defensive military alliance. They followed this move with an economic-diplomatic play designed to prevent Germany from starving Czechoslovakia into submission. The possibilities now are that Czechoslovakia may make still more concessions to appease its German minorities and that, while Britain remains noncommittal regarding military help, the Anglo-French agreement may deal with protection of the Czech Government, in case of invasion. Regarding Spain, a concurrence of views appears to have been reached that the Italo-Franco-British pact may best be drawn up following the civil war. Hence there will be renewed efforts to stimulate withdrawal of foreign troops. • The democracies seek peace at any price. The idea is that whatever its cost, peace for Europe is a bargain.

¶ **Music Hath Charms**—And when it is tied into the technological advances of the age, it might be said to have charms to soothe the savage business man, since its most modern development conforms to the demand for something new on the market to stimulate trade. This week in Boston such a musical device is announced. It is called the Aeolian Hammond—a marriage of the electric organ, which startled the musical world two years ago with its multitudinous possibilities—and the duo-art player mechanism developed by the Aeolian-Skinner Organ Company. The instrument permits not only the enjoyment of organ playing in the home, but adds the further advantage of making organ music available to the non-player. • How persistently the urge of achievement makes old limitations obsolete and new inspiration available.

¶ **Brattleboro Souvenir**—Having less successfully but with equal impatience spent, even as Rudyard Kipling, some formative literary years in Brattleboro, Vt., I feel fully equipped to testify to the essential veracity of a clipping which is wafted to the Tower. It reports that a telephone operator called the Brattleboro Fire Department. It was a hurry call—an emergency, so to speak. But she was too wise to rush it. "Would you boys," she said pleasantly, "care to go up to (such-and-such a place) and put out a grass fire?" Back came the reply. Hurried? Eager? Banish the thought. Calm and unperturbed it came: "Huh, grass fire, eh? Waal, I dunno. I'll ask the boys." • The clipping does not say whether the "boys" went. But, recalling my Brattleborealis, I can assure you that they did. They quenched that fire with complete and satisfactory thoroughness—but deliberately, ah, yes, deliberately; not hurriedly. It is good to know that this type of thinking persists in America.

French Now Try British in Morocco



Galloway; Dorien Leigh

Changes in the Land of the Moors

Left—Fez; a Gateway in the Capital. Moorish Infantry and Cavalry in French Morocco. A Panorama of Tangier in Morocco

Moroccan British Acknowledge End Of Special Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TETUAN, Morocco—An end to the special rights of British subjects in the French Protectorate of Morocco has come with the abrogation of special privileges for foreigners in Egypt. The settlement of the Egyptian issue at the convention of Montreux on May 8, 1937, brought the Moroccan settlement in its wake, for it had always been understood

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

Wage Cut in Woolen Mills To Go Into Effect on May 2

A general wage cut of 10 to 12½ per cent is to go into effect in the principal woolen and worsted mills of the United States next Monday, affecting an estimated 35,000 workers, it was learned today. No corresponding price cuts will be effected.

The number to receive pay slashes appears relatively small, only because the number working is one of the smallest in the history of the industry. The rest, some 50,000, have been unemployed through most of the past winter, having obtained, in effect, 100 per cent wage cuts already.

After holding out through nine months of business recession, the woolen manufacturers, who had maintained wage scales with but few exceptions, this week decided to follow the lead of the New England shoe and cotton factories, which announced slashes last November and February, respectively.

Approximately 90 per cent of the Nation's woolen mills are in New England.

A wave of announcements of wage reductions has been coming from individual mills in the last two days, but it was only today that workers realized the action of the manufacturers is concerted and that the cuts, therefore, will be industry-wide.

Whether lower costs will bring increased production and hence more employment is a matter of controversy. Some of the mills say yes, but unions generally are skeptical. Cuts in the cotton mills earlier in the year were accompanied by promises of greater employment, union leaders say, but the promises were not fulfilled.

Since the mills do not plan to cut prices along with wages, many observers believed volume of sales would not be affected by the move.

A strong protest against the cuts was made today by the Textile Workers Organizing Committee of

(Continued on Page 12, Column 3)

'We're on a Spot,' Ford Says, Offering to Aid Publishers

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—Henry Ford had the Nation's newspaper publishers and the public today searching a few simple sentences for his personal opinion of the National Administration after his two-hour talk with President Roosevelt.

One sentence, delivered to a ballroom full of publishers who awaited a pronouncement and heard, instead, a 25-word riddle, was this:

"We are all on the spot, and stick to your guns and I will help you, with the assistance of my son, all I can."

Three other sentences, spoken to publishers' employees—the reporters—at a clamorous press conference yesterday, were:

"People are looking for a leader. They ought to be their own leaders, but they're looking for a leader. And they've got a leader who is putting something over on them, and they deserve it."

And later:

"We fellows are on the spot just as much as the press is on the spot. The whole thing is to kill competition."

Asked who was putting "we fellows" on the spot, he said, "the men behind the Government, the powers that be, are after us just as much as they are after the press."

Part of Ethiopia's League Dues Paid

GENEVA, April 29 (AP)—Haile Selassie, exiled Emperor of Ethiopia, Italy's conquest of which will come before the League of Nations Council May 9, today paid part of Ethiopia's overdue League assessments.

Officials declined to disclose the amount paid, but said Ethiopia's yearly dues were 63,000 Swiss francs (about $14,490) and that Haile Selassie had been 166,000 Swiss francs (about $38,180) in arrears.

Other countries and the amounts they owe, approximated in United States dollars, include: Government Spain, $149,960; Paraguay, $88,090; Guatemala, $64,400, and Greece, $39,330. Guatemala has just been granted a 75 per cent reduction.

Hearst Sells to Rockefeller

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29—Antique pieces of silver and furniture from the collection of William Randolph Hearst have been purchased by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for the Governor's Palace at Williamsburg, colonial capital of Virginia, which has been restored by Mr. Rockefeller. The total price paid by Mr. Rockefeller for these antiques, being sold by Parish-Watson & Co., Inc., here, was understood to be in excess of $100,000.

A Queen Anne silver-gilt punch bowl by Robert Cooper bearing the London hallmark for 1710, an Elizabethan silver-gilt tankard and cover, dated 1577, formerly in the collection of Lord Cunliffe, and a Commonwealth silver-gilt porringer and cover with the London hallmark of 1649, formerly in the Strawberry Hill collection, are among the pieces that will enrich the Governor's Palace.

Other pieces are a Commonwealth silver cup and cover bearing a London hallmark for 1655, six Charles II stump-top silver spoons with tapering octagonal handles, a pair of silver-gilt bread baskets made by Paul Lamerie in 1747, a Queen Anne wine urn of silver gilt, eight William III silver sconces, and four silver wall lights of the same periods, and a few pieces of Irish silver.

Millions of dollars have gone into reconstruction of Williamsburg and each antique purchased is carefully selected to bring its colonial appearance out of the dim past into sharper relief.

$5,000,000 for Battleships?

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—President Roosevelt asked Congress today to appropriate $5,000,000 at once to start construction of two new, replacement battleships.

His request was included in a letter to Speaker Bankhead asking for a $25,597,000 appropriation for the Navy Department for the rest of the fiscal year ending June 30. The President's request was accompanied by a letter from Daniel Bell, Acting Budget Bureau Director, explaining how the fund would be used.

Naval sources said the President's action was separate from the big construction program contemplated in the $1,156,546,000 naval bill now being debated in the Senate.

Two battleships are already under construction, and the regular Navy Department supply bill signed by the President recently, provided funds for two more.

Congressional approval of Mr. Roosevelt's request for $5,000,000 to start two new battleships, would bring to six the total number to be used for replacements.

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President Puts Recovery Plan Into New Hands

Old National Emergency Council Revived With Editor in Charge

Quick Action Seen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 29—President Roosevelt has revived and strengthened the National Emergency Council—one of his most important recovery agencies in the early New Deal years—and expects it to be a useful force in co-ordinating federal and state efforts in the coming months.

That is today's major contribution to the general administration effort to facilitate recovery. The President said that he expected to have the NEC functioning as soon as Congress passes the necessary legislation to start the pump-priming program, and in any event it would get to work by the beginning of July.

Lowell Mellett, formerly editor of the Washington News—a Scripps-Howard newspaper—has been appointed new chairman of the NEC, in place of Eugene S. Leggatt, also formerly Washington Correspondent of the Detroit Free Press, who has been acting director.

In its heyday, NEC was one of the most significant recovery agencies. It had organizations set up in each of the 48 states, and President Roosevelt said that they had worked well in about 40 of the 48 states, which he averred to be a good batting average.

Moribund Two Years

Last active head of the Council was Frank Walker, a Montana and New York business-man supporter of the Administration. But Mr. Walker resigned two years ago, and the organization has been moribund ever since. The state groups have dragged along in much the same way, although Mr. Leggatt as acting director has made monthly reports on the vestigial developments in the various states; the projects still being built, employment needs, and so on.

Yesterday Mr. Leggatt asked a House Appropriations Subcommittee for $1,000,000 with which to carry on NEC work, and presumably this much or more will be devoted to its new activities in their revived form.

Now that a depression is here again, President Roosevelt considers that the NEC can assume a major role. Its job is to keep in touch with state needs, channel their planning, direct in a theoretical sort of way the allocation of funds from the various new sources to be set up. While NEC does not actually control expenditure or even allocation, its analysis may have much to do with the amounts given by WPA and PWA to various jurisdictions—attempting to avoid duplication and meet most pressing needs. Since, under the spending program, there will be over $3,000,000,000 available, the advisory channeling of the funds takes on real significance.

Founders of New Party

Wide World

Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr. **Gov. Philip F. La Follette**

The Governor Announced Organization of the New Political Group in a Speech at Madison, Wis. The Senator Sent a Message From Washington

La Follette Third Party: 'Mountain' or 'Mouse'?

MADISON, Wis., April 29 (AP)—A new party pledged to the goal of freedom and security for the people stood forth today upon the national political scene.

The National Progressive Party of America, dedicated to those ideals, was offered to the nation last night by Philip F. La Follette, Governor of Wisconsin.

"Definitely and irrevocably we are in the lists to stay until the American people recapture their heritage," he declared.

This heritage he defined as the right of every American "to earn his living by the sweat of his brow," security "founded on a definite, decent annual income for all," and freedom of conscience and control.

Coddling Opposed

To attain these ends, Governor La Follette declared for public, and not private, control and ownership of money and credit, "without qualification or reservation," a staunch defense of the "basic concepts of American Government, and, in particular, that grants of power should always be safeguarded against abuse."

Flatly the Governor opposed "every form of coddling, or spoon-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 29—Has Madison given forth a mountain or a mouse? Was a great new political movement born at the La Follette rally last night?

Or was the bold Progressive ship launched against a growing Conservative tide? Will the Madison group take over the leadership of the liberal movement in the United States, pushing the divided Democratic Party into the back seat? What does the movement hold for President Roosevelt's future? Is it stealing his thunder and depriving him of his leadership, or will he carry the La Follettes in his train in 1940 as in '36 and '32?

These and many other questions engross the Capital after the Madison rally. It is impossible to give firm answers to them. Only a few rather clear conclusions can be summarized. Some of them are:

Slogans Alluring

That there are myriad discontented groups in the United States still—many of them disillusioned and disappointed by the New Deal—to which the Progressives might appeal.

That the La Follette policies are

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

Economics in the News

The President and Mr. Ford—An Imaginary Interview—The Man Who Would Reform, and the Man Who Has Transformed, Business

By H. B. E.

President Roosevelt: It's a long time since we met, Mr. Ford—at least in this informal, personal fashion.

Mr. Ford: War days, wasn't it?

President Roosevelt: Yes, we were depending on you then for that Liberty motor.

Mr. Ford: These days are pretty much like 'em.

President Roosevelt: Yes, the outlook certainly is black, but the world has been able to stave off trouble so far, and where there's peace, there's hope, you know. However, right here we have another kind of war actually on—the war on depression. We are both interested in seeing the country conquer that war, I know. I'm here as strategist-in-chief to get ideas from the field, especially from such as you who are in excellent positions to suggest them.

Mr. Ford: Well, you know my recipe for that. Work and still more work.

President Roosevelt: Yes, I know, and I am trying to provide it.

Mr. Ford: Um, pump priming won't do it. Money won't create that 100 billion dollar income you've been talking about. We want more plant, more goods, to produce that income; and you can get them only with work.

President Roosevelt: Nobody's stopping people from work. But, when there's no work, government cannot sit idly by, and see the citizens starve. Nor do I think that we can wait any longer for business to provide its own work "starter." Money generates activity. Don't you think so?

Mr. Ford: Confidence even more nowadays, Mr. President. I'd prefer to encourage employers to employ, men to work. Leave the government in its own field. In regard to business, that would be to stop blocking a man's way to a job, or an employer from spreading out, thinking up new ways of doing old things.

President Roosevelt: True enough, but—

Mr. Ford: And stop your young men from trying to carve up the goose of capital. Let it lay the eggs of the national income. Stop them from making the Government seem more interested in what unions the men shall belong to, instead of how to produce their keep.

President Roosevelt: So—let business run the show. Let them leave this rich country still saddled with one-third of the population, ill-housed, ill-fed, ill-clothed. Isn't it important to try to remedy that situation? Isn't it up to the Government to take up the job that business has fallen down on? Maybe that's reform, but it is also the best kind of recovery that you preach.

Mr. Ford: Your young men would do it in a way that stifles the enterprise that would house, that would feed, that would clothe. Purchasing power can't be conjured out of a hat; it's got be produced, Mr. President.

President Roosevelt: Granted. I want more, but better distributed, purchasing power. Reforms to effect better distribution always prevent an increase at the start. But business has got to get used to a new and better social order, and when they get used to it, it will be part of the economic order, and a prosperous one. Remember they've balked at everything from the Interstate Commerce Commission through the Federal Reserve System to the Public Utility Holding Act. You wouldn't object to any of those three. I'm sure.

Mr. Ford: There's more to it than that, Mr. President. No system could function without indigestion if it'd been through what we've been through. The lawyers and accountants around my plant are now about as thick as the bankers would like to be.

President Roosevelt: At least reform is a job-provider there, then!

Mr. Ford: Wrong sort of jobs. If laws were simpler, capital weren't throttled, and labor left free, you'd get the real kind of jobs. Labor would find its own market, just the same as crops would. If you want to spend government money, do it in encouraging new uses for things.

President Roosevelt: What else would you do, Mr. Ford?

Mr. Ford: Well, as I see it, honest business has only two choices ahead of it under the New Deal medicine—either to submit to banker control or to government-control.

President Roosevelt: Why banker control?

Mr. Ford: Your young men don't even think business should store up earnings against a rainy day. We would have to get inside a bank when the rain came.

President Roosevelt: Come, Mr. Ford, we've altered that in the new tax bill, at least for two years.

Mr. Ford: That's one trouble, Mr. President. Two years. Business must have some certainty to plan for the future.

President Roosevelt: Well, as for the banks they are pretty much under our supervision, I think.

Mr. Ford: Mr. President, I'm not sure nowadays which I dislike less: bank control or government control. There's something wrong in private credit control, I grant; but I don't hold with a government credit controller doling out assistance to his favorites, either. There's a national function there: neither private nor party.

President Roosevelt: The important thing is to get the credit to work.

Mr. Ford: There we agree. Idle money means idle men. And I shan't stop trying to persuade the American people to swap their idle money for job-producing automobiles.

France to Pool Armed Forces With Britain, Aid Danubia

London Talks Result in Far-Reaching Agreement in Case of War

Seek Market Allies

Czech, Hungarian and Other Nationals to Be Offered Trade Advantages

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 29—Two steps of outstanding importance emerge as the main outcome of the Anglo-French talks which concluded here today. One is a considerable advance made toward a practical pooling of the two countries' military forces in the event of a European war. The other is a decision to investigate means of giving economic help, not only to Czechoslovakia, but also to Hungary and the other Danubian countries.

It is considered here to be by no means impossible that plans will soon be in operation for the two air forces and the two armies to have each only one commander in war times. Well authenticated reports say that the commander of the two armies would be French and of the two air forces, British.

Interchange of Airplanes

It is even proposed to attach French air squadrons to the British air force and vice versa There is also to be an interchange of typical airplanes so that the pilots of the two countries would be able to fly machines in use by both air forces. This involves divulging constructional and other details which have hitherto been a jealously guarded secret.

There is reason to believe that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain hoped that by offering an air pact of such a comprehensive nature, he would wean the French Premier, Edouard Daladier, and his Foreign Minister, Georges Bonnet, from maintaining a French guarantee to Czechoslovakia. M. Daladier, however, has shown unexpected firmness on this score.

Four-Power Plan Shelved

On the subject of Germany, it is understood that Mr. Chamberlain made it clear that he still hopes for an ultimate "general settlement." But he admitted that the time was not yet ripe for immediate discussions.

It is stated, however, that for the time being, at any rate, the idea of a four-power pact can be ruled out. This, because the French are opposed to it since it would interfere with their commitments with Soviet Russia, Poland, and Rumania, as well as Czechoslovakia.

It is believed that the British delegates were impressed by the force of the French argument.

In regard to the proposed economic move for helping Czechoslovakia, the French Ministers are reported to have pointed out that the dependence of this and other Central European countries on the German market and German trade routes is so great that they could be forced within the German political orbit by a process of economic strangulation unless they had alternative markets elsewhere.

Joint Purchase of Supplies

The British Government, while definitely sympathetic, has its Ottawa, Scandivanian, and other agreements to consider. It was felt, however, that the task of laying in reserves of various commodities to prevent any temporary war shortage, which the two Countries are to tackle as a result of today's decisions, gives scope for helping the Danubian Countries. These purchases are to be made jointly by France and Britain, and French and British experts are to undertake a full investigation at an early date.

It is hoped that this is a first step toward what many observers have been urging for a long while, namely that economic interdependency should be built up among the Danubian Countries as the best means of preventing them falling under the domination of any of the great powers.

Another outcome of the Anglo-French talks was a decision to renew efforts to get the foreigners out of Spain. It is hoped that the Non-Intervention Committee will meet

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

In the Boston Section:

Merritt Parkway jury asks removal of Connecticut Highway Commissioner.

La Follette Progressive Party starts in Massachusetts; to run "Bob" Watt for Governor.

Senate Ways and Means Committee rushes the new State Budget.

Municipal Research Bureau criticizes Quabbin project.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Women Map New Peace Plan To Keep Freedom in the World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.,—With the world confronting gathering clouds on the international horizon, one of the people's many forces for peace went to work here quietly mapping new techniques. The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom opened its annual convention today in Minneapolis with 450 women from all states in the union in attendance.

Representing 14,000 members, these women began a series of studies under leadership of Mrs. Hannah Clothier Hull, their national president, which are designed to focus attention of peace-loving people in the nation, for a few days at least on the causes of war and means for its abolition.

Perhaps the situation today, with peace hanging in the balance, brings to these delegates the same impetus toward their goal as did the war days of 1915 when the late Jane Addams headed the American delegation of women to the international congress of women called by British, Dutch and Belgian women to protest against war at The Hague. Organized in the face of great odds, that historic meeting during the World War brought together women from 12 countries including seven of the belligerent nations.

Founded at The Hague

The organization undertaken at The Hague in those war days became, in 1919, the world's greatest peace-driving force, this present association of the world's women with a multitude of real achievements on the record books. One of the most spectacular of these achievements is the recent United States Senate munitions investigation. It was Dorothy Detzer, National Executive Secretary of the League, who is said here to have prevailed upon Senator Gerald P. Nye to introduce the bill that brought about the investigation. Bared to the eyes of the world under relentless probing of investigators was the story of "shotgun diplomacy" and "munition peddling" that preceded the World War.

It is significant that one of the chief features of the present convention is the address of Stephen Raushenbush, who served as chief investigator for the Nye investigating committee. Mr. Raushenbush will speak at the annual banquet of the League Saturday evening on "The Final Choice." His address is one of the several calculated to arouse discussion and action on methods of arousing peace efforts on a wider scale, both at home and abroad.

Education of the Public

Working for a constructive peace is but part of the program of the League. Leaders who have devoted many years to careful study of war and its causes, will direct the attention of the convention to a more widespread education of the public on the political, social and economic causes of war.

The League seeks total and universal disarmament; abolition of violent means of coercion for the settlement of conflicts, and development of world organization for the political, social and economic cooperation of peoples.

Based on Community Needs

The League sees as its goal "an economic order on a world-wide basis and under world regulation founded on the needs of the community and not on profit."

The delegates assemble here today with their organizations in both Germany and Italy wiped out, their leaders in prison or exiled after heroic escapes, on one hand, but with healthy growth in lands where democracy still rules.

As one leader at the convention puts it: "Our chief aim today is to keep the United States from 'saving the rest of the world for democracy' again."

Some People in the News

© International

Henry Ford

Motor magnate talks to reporters in New York after conference with President Roosevelt at Washington. Expects business upturn.

© Harris & Ewing

'Keep America Out of War'

This was the keynote of 4,000,000 petitions presented at Washington to Members of Congress by the Veterans of Foreign Wars. In the picture (left to right) are: Senator Pat McCarren; Mrs. Laurie M. Schertle, National President, Ladies Auxiliary, Veterans of Foreign Wars; Senator Key Pittman; Speaker William B. Bankhead; and Scott P. Squyers, Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Wide World

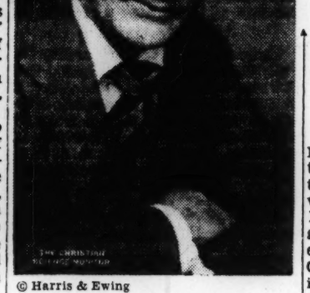
William C. Bullitt

American Ambassador to France is on way back to Paris to resume his duties. The envoy took passage on the S. S. Ile de France

© Harris & Ewing

Mapping Plans for Investigation of T. V. A.

Senator Vic Donahey (Left) and Representative James M. Mead, Co-Chairmen of the Congressional Investigation on Affairs of the Tennessee Valley Authority, go into a huddle to make arrangements for open hearings on the highly controversial question. The hearings will include inquiries into charges of graft in connection with lands sales, partiality in rates and unfair inducements to new industries.



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Lowell Mellett

The former editor of the Daily News of Washington, D. C., has been nominated by President to head Emergency Council.

Expressing America in Music Called Ideal of MacDowell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29—An exhibition commemorating the work of Edward MacDowell, American composer and, from 1896 to 1904, Columbia University's first professor of music, is on view in the Low Memorial Library of the university, where it will remain until June 1. Unpublished piano and violin compositions, original manuscripts of musical scores, original letters and drafts of the composer's lectures, including items associated with the summer colony at Peterborough, N. H., where MacDowell made his vacation home, are on display.

Mrs. Edward MacDowell, wife of the composer, played three of his works for piano at the opening of the exhibition on Wednesday. These were "To the Sea," "The Eagle" and the andante movement from the "Eroica" sonata. Speakers included Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the university, and Daniel Gregory Mason, MacDowell professor of music at Columbia, who told of the composer's service to music education.

Dr. Butler emphasized that it was only recently that music had been incorporated in the studies at the great universities, in spite of the fact that it is one of the oldest methods of interpreting man, spiritually and intellectually. He told how a search had been made in 1896 for "the outstanding scholar and composer" to be named first professor of music at Columbia.

"On the unanimous advice of all those who were deemed most competent to judge," Dr. Butler said, "the choice was made of Edward MacDowell, who, though but 35 years of age, had already established his reputation as composer and scholar in the field of music. Edward MacDowell's charm of personality was very great. His foresight was as marked as his scholarship and his skill in composition."

Mr. MacDowell's efforts to build up an interest in music at Columbia, Dr. Butler said, met with pronounced success, adding that his passing was "a grievous loss."

The composer's devotion to American music was the theme of a talk by Professor Mason.

"Sincere pride in being an American underlay all MacDowell's best work and determined, perhaps as much as his talent, the profound effect for good he has had on American music and music education. We in the department of music are proud of the tradition he founded, and seek to the best of our ability to maintain his high example and to spread its fruitfulness."

While conservatories provide purely technical training in music, Mr. MacDowell saw that the great universities had a great obligation to keep alive, foster and spread the understanding of music as an expression just as widely humane as the graphic arts or literature, he added.

An original pencil sketch of one of the most loved compositions, "To a Wild Rose," is included in the exhibition. Lectures given by MacDowell at Columbia, written in his handwriting; a program recording the first performance of a work by the composer by the Boston Symphony Orchestra in 1889, a bust of MacDowell by Bianchinni, and letters between the composer and Professor Mason are included in the exhibit.

Resonoscope as Tuning Aid Displayed to Film Engineers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Invention of the "resonoscope," a device for accurately tuning musical instruments; development of new technique for recording sounds from several sources; an unusually practical water-cooled quartz mercury arc lamp; and the Disney multiplane crane which made possible the illusion of three-dimensional motion pictures in the film of "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," were demonstrated here this week as the Society of Motion Picture Engineers continued its spring convention.

Since the beginning of music there has been a need for a device to accurately tune musical instruments, S. K. Wolf of New York remarked, introducing the resonoscope as the answer to this demand. It consists of a special cathode ray oscillograph, an instrument which records oscillations of electric currents, and a standard set of musial frequencies consisting of the 12 notes of the chromatic musical scale.

"These frequencies," Mr. Wolf explained, "are produced by 12 electrically-driven tuning forks. They synchronize an oscillator in step with them, the oscillator being used to provide a horizontal sweep circuit for the cathode ray tube. A voltage amplifier then picks up the music or any single tone, by a dynamic microphone, and the output of this amplifier is placed on the vertical plates of the cathode ray tube. This gives a visual picture of the wave form of the musical note under observation. By noting whether the wave form stands still or moves to left or right, the musician can easily tell whether he is playing in tune or in sharp or flat respectively.

Tuning Is Simple

To tune an instrument with the resonoscope, it is not necessary to hear the sound but only to see the wave form. It is also possible to tune several instruments in the same room without the sound of one causing interference to the others for the resonoscope may be obtained with a contact microphone which picks up the sound by vibration from contact with the instrument.

H. G. Tasker of Universal Pictures demonstrated new technique in multiple-channel recording which have proven of great value to the industry in the case of handling expensive sound sources such as symphony orchestras. A simple form of multiple-channel recording has been practiced in Hollywood, Calif., for a number of years wherein the vocal effort of a soloist is recorded through one channel while simultaneously the accompanying orchestration is recorded through another. This allows postponement of adusting relative loudness of the two sound elements, vocal and instrumental, until the picture has reached its finishing or dubbing stage.

Postponed Recording

Now, said Mr. Tasker, it is not even necessary for orchestra and vocalist to be present at the same time. If, for example, a vocalist is inadequately rehearsed, or becomes "out of voice" it is possible to dismiss the expensive orchestra, often costing $500 to $700 an hour, and arrange for the vocal recording the following day or any other time convenient after a choice take of the instrumental track has been developed and printed.

In this procedure, the vocalist hears the reproduced instrumental track through headphones, and singing to this accompaniment, repeats the performance as often as necessary until a perfect vocal recording has been made.

A new water-cooled, quartz-mercury arc lamp is being perfected at Nela Park, Ill., and was reported on by E. B. Noel of General Electric. It is a 1,000-watt lamp, consisting of a quartz tube about 40 mm. long. Sealed into each end by means of a special glass are tungsten wires, which are both leads and electrodes. Tips of the wires project through the surface of a small quantity of mercury in each end of the lamp. In order to aid starting, the lamp is filled with argon gas at 50 mm. pressure. To cool it, water is passed over the lamp with sufficient velocity to prevent formation of steam bubbles on the quartz surface. In passing over the lamp, however, the increase in water temperature is only a few degrees.

Rye, N. Y., Air Mail on May 19 To Bear Amelia Earhart Stamp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y.—On May 19, during the observance of National Air Mail Week, a plane will take off from Rye, near the Playland Pier, for Newark Airport, holding a one-day commission to fly mail which is expected to comprise primarily letters bearing a special cachet bearing a picture of Amelia Earhart.

The mail will be flown by two of Miss Earhart's friends, Miss Ruth Nichols of Rye, and Webb Schmaling of Port Chester.

The special cachet is being designed by Mrs. Caroline O'Day, Congresswoman at large from New York, who lives in Rye. Mrs. O'Day began her political education and service under the tutelage of Miss Earhart's mother-in-law, Mrs. J. Bishop Putnam.

Miss Earhart was not a person who took any very great personal interest in memorials, but if there have to be such things she would like it that her name was to be associated with the development and progress of the air mail for the whole problem of air mail subsidies, as being a natural necessity in the development of civil aviation, was one in which she was very much interested.

And there is a strong neighborhood fitness in the arrangement made to fly air mail bearing Earhart cachets from Rye for Miss Earhart spent all the time when she was not "hitting the road"—or the air—for aviation—living in a house not far from the center of Rye.

Rye took considerable civic pride in the fact that she was a Rye resident and it was more than a mail address for her, for she knew the people of the town, the tradesmen, and the local fathers, and school children by the hundred, who wrote her letters, or came and rang the doorbell and, with much scuffing of feet on the gravel of the driveway said, when she opened the door herself, "Would yuh mind—say, Miss Earhart, kin I have yer autygraph?" and, belatedly — not from lack of good manners, but from awe over being close to the woman who had flown the ocean twice — "Please, kin I?"

When she was getting ready to go away for any length of time—and if the house was going to be closed—she took the canaries herself in the car to the schoolteacher in town who, she had found, had a way with canaries, and would take good care of them while she was gone. And she got her clothes fixed by a local seamstress, and a little tailor, with bright, shrewd eyes, and the perpetual stoop of the tailer of long years of service, used to know before she came in the door, what she would want done to the tweed suit she carried over her arm.

The Post Office at Rye profited handsomely from her personal efforts in behalf of air mail. Not only did she send practically every letter she ever wrote herself by air, but she never forgot to remind her friends that air-mail contracts were what helped keep ships in the air, and add to their numbers.

Mrs. Theresa Ball, the postmistress, looks for a fine volume of business the day the Earhart memorial mail is carried from Rye to Newark. And Miss Earhart, who believed stoutly in the principle that women should have equal opportunity with men to do the things they were capable of doing, would like it that the mail will be dispatched from the hands of a woman postmaster.

Increased Negro Rights Urged by Methodists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 29—Enlarged rights and privileges for the ten million Negroes who live in the United States, three-fourths of whom are in the territory of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, are bespoken in the quadrennial episcopal address read before the General Conference of that denomination here as the message of the College of Bishops to the Church. Other subjects treated include Methodist unification, a survey of the condition of the church, opposition to armament increases, and references to divers public problems.

Encouragement to the church press was given in the statement that it is "essential to the intelligent interest and enlistment of our people today. It is quite certain the Church cannot maintain itself amid the aggressive forces of society and in a day of the most voluminous publicity without a properly equipped and well sustained press."

The Bishops, while not mentioning by name anti-lynching laws, met this problem by saying: "Civilization owes the Negro an assured justice in the broad world of economic life and at the courthouse door. We owe him protection against any extra legal attack upon his person or property." Speaking of the advancement of the Negro the Bishops said, "his progress is greater than ever marked any other minority and subject people in the previous history of the world." Accusing the white race of not having given the American Negro the full Christian consideration that is his due the message said: "The Negro wants good wages, good schools, better housing, wholesome recreation, police protection, justice in and out of courts, a larger share of civic improvements, and a chance to make the most of himself.

Owe Opportunity

Public utilities, such as schools, sewers, water connections, sidewalks, parks, and playgrounds, are very inadequately supplied to the Negro districts of our cities, while the appropriations for welfare service are by no means administered on any basis of general need. The fact that the white man pays most of the tax is no sufficient justification for such a vast difference in the distribution of its benefits. We owe his children a fairly equal opportunity for education and self-realization. We owe him better housing and a fairer distribution of the services for the public good."

Probable reference to the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment was made when the Bishops said: "We owe the Negro the privileges and responsibilities of a citizen, for his own good and ours, as he may be able to qualify under any proper standards of citizenship."

From the "solid South" the Bishops reported their distaste for the failure of "the administration that stabbed the temperance movement of a century . . . to do nothing to curb the beast that it let loose upon the land.

Pledge Recalled

"The nation will not forget the solemn pledge of the President of the United States in proposing repeal that 'by no possibility, at any time or under any conditions, at any place or under any circumstances shall that institution, the saloon, or its equivalent, be allowed to return to American life.' As a matter of fact it has returned, nearly three times as numerous as before, and in a vastly more seductive form. More than a million girls are barmaids and in most States these places of sale are the rendezvous of men and women alike. This explicit pledge has become nothing but a meaningless scrap of paper, as well as numerous promises concerning the decline of taxes, the elimination of the bootlegger, the reduction of crime, and the promotion of real temperance."

While glorying in the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America as "the outstanding Protestant organization" and recommending continuance of the denomination in the Council with suitable provision for its support, the Southern Churchmen gently hinted that the offices might be moved to Washington: "The offices of the Council are in New York City and naturally attendance upon commissions and committees is largely from contiguous territory. We would remind the Council that the most solid block of Protestantism in the world today is in the territory from the Potomac to the Rio Grande."

Eyston Rebuilds His Speed Auto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Thunderbolt, fastest automobile in the world, is being rebuilt by Capt. George Eyston, holder of the world's land speed record of 311.42 miles per hour.

Captain Eyston is taking his speed monster to Utah salt flats in the summer of this year in the hope of putting his record out of the reach of Mr. A. Jenkins, possible U. S. A. challenger, and Mr. John Cobb, another British racing driver who is building a new car.

Thunderbolt is being streamlined even more drastically than before. Instead of open exhaust pipes, a thin smooth exhaust manifold is to carry the exploded gas off behind the car. The tail is being tapered and the length of the eight-wheeled record holder is being increased from 30 to 35 feet.

Wider Job Insurance Planned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29—Extension of the State unemployment insurance system to 1,000,000 employees of small businesses in New York is planned by the Department of Labor as soon as practical methods can be devised for the administration of such a service.

State Industrial Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews said today that while his Department was engaged in making a thorough study of enlarging the scope of unemployment insurance, the heavy burden of making initial payments from present funds would delay action for several months at least.

Workers employed in shops with only one, two, or three employees receive no benefits under the present act, which covers 3,500,000 men and women in this State who are working in establishments with four or more on the staff. To change the situation, legislative action would be necessary.

One of the principal arguments in favor of enlarging the scope of unemployment insurance is that such a program would promote uniformity in record-keeping between very small and slightly larger firms. The former now pay no unemployment insurance but are required to contribute toward old-age protection. State officials hold that if the distinction were removed as to size, tax collections would be simplified.

Since New York began the payment of benefits under the insurance system, forms for certification of continued unemployment have been prepared for nearly 400,000 persons. The total payments to unemployed workers have exceeded $20,000,000, according to Mr. Andrews.

Soviets Plan 1,000-Ft. Warship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29—Paper work on what may be the world's largest man-of-war, a battleship 1,000 feet long, was held on good authority here today to have been undertaken by American naval architects for the Government of Soviet Russia.

The proposed vessel, it was said, would be built in a private American shipyard.

If completed, the ship would surpass any battle equipment now afloat. Nearest in point of strength is the British cruiser H. M. S. Hood, with an over-all length of 860 feet. America's two 35,000-ton battleships now bulding, the U. S. S. Washington and U. S. S. North Carolina, are to be 750 feet long.

While preliminary designs for the Russian battleship were held to have been prepared by Gibbs & Cox, prominent New York architects, no details regarding the project could be obtained from that firm, which has participated frequently in work for the United States Navy.

From other sources, however, great doubt was expressed that a battleship so large ever would get far beyond the stage of preliminary planning. On the other hand, no objections from the Washington Government were anticipated unless construction operations interfered with the building program of the Navy Department.

Russia has appeared previously in the American market as an important purchaser of naval parts and machinery, but never has succeeded in buying a complete battleship. It was assumed until recently that the Soviet Government would undertake the construction of such vessels in its own yard after assembling needed parts from abroad.

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Britain Bases Home Defense On Voluntary Co-operation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—In the mad rush to arms throughout Europe which is rapidly driving the various countries into taking on the appearance of armed camps—some heading for aggression, others grasping at every possible means of defense—the level-headed British democracy has been put to a severe test. Its preparations for defense are almost as elaborate as any. But its plans are distinguished by a marked desire to base the preparations entirely on voluntary co-operation. In refusing to employ governmental coercion in this matter, Great Britain is unique among the great powers.

Facilities are being provided all over the United Kingdom for those who wish to acquaint themselves with the various methods of anti-aircraft protection. These air raid precautions are the result of radio appeals made by Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary, and Mr. Herbert Morrison, head of the London County Council, for volunteers who would undergo a course of training for duties in connection with passive defense. A million such volunteers are needed.

Work Started Slow

So far the response has not been too enthusiastic. Liverpool has enrolled about 10,000 of the 20,000 required. Manchester has obtained roughly 3,300 out of 25,000, Sheffield 4,000 out of 10,000, Leeds 2,000 out of 13,000, Bradford 600 out of 8,000, and Hull, 500 out of 10,000. Inner London's demands are the greatest in the Country; they call for 126,320 volunteers, of whim about 23,000 have already been enrolled.

Outer London has got about 8,000 workers of the 50,000 needed. In some areas of greatest potential danger, such as the East End, the response has been least satisfactory. Walthamstow, for example, has enrolled only 700 volunteers, but needs 50,000; and East Ham has only 300 to set against 2,500 required.

The work of enrollment, however, is in its initial stages. One factor that reduces the sped of volunteering is that men under 25 are not permitted to offer themselves. This means that one in every 15 of the available adult population is being asked to enroll.

The first country in Europe to undertake civilian air raid precautions was Russia. The Osoaviakim, or Air Defense Union, has a membership of 13,000,000 on a voluntary basis, with branches in all principal towns and cities. Air raid instruction is given even to small children. Elaborate black-outs, and aerial sieges sometimes lasting for several days at a time, are occasionally arranged.

Germany, however, has developed the most elaborate system of protection against air attack of all the chief European states. The Reichsluftschutz (National Air Defense League), which now has a membership of over 12,000,000, did much work along voluntary lines. But since 1935 many air defense duties have been imposed by decree.

Every householder must receive instruction; attic floors are to be kept free from inflammable material; and each house, even farmhouses far from the great centers of population, must possess a cellar.

Training is given in 3,000 schools, and no one is presented with a certificate until he has proved capable of handling a live incendiary bomb.

France began defense work in real earnest about 1933. Enormous bomb-proof shelters have been erected, with reinforced concrete roofs six feet thick, under the chief Government offices in Paris and the Town Hall. Twenty thousand buildings have been earmarked as public shelters. Many tube stations have been provided with sliding steel shutters which can, at a moment's notice, shut off parts of the track for use as refuges.

Black-out exercises in Paris are carried out under severe regulations. In 1937, during one of these experiments, 456 people were fined for not taking cover.

In the panicky rush for gas masks, Britain is in the lead. Gas masks are ready for the entire population over the age of four. The 30,000,000 masks at present in existence at various points are soon to be distributed to various local authorities. The masks in emergency are to be distributed by air raid wardens to individual householders. It is reckoned that every person in the country could now be provided with a mask inside eight hours.

Geneva Gas Protocol

The Government has issued an official assurance that at the outbreak of hostilities it would take every means in its power to secure from the enemy a guarantee that the Geneva Gas Protocol, of 1923, forbidding gas, would be observed. The best military opinion holds that gas would be very difficult to employ effectively from the air, whilst the impression that the use of gas would make on neutral opinion is a strong deterrent. It is noteworthy that gas has not, so far as is known, been employed in Spain.

Lord Baldwin once said that the bomber will always get through, and this view for long dominated the British outlook. But a more cheerful attitude is now being taken up. A balloon barrage is contemplated which is designed to prevent enemy aircraft ever reaching London. A series of guns is being mounted with the same object, and it is noted that, whereas the average hits of anti-aircraft guns in 1915 were one in 17,000, and in 1918 one in 4,000, it is believed that in Spain recently the figure has been one in 27. In tests in Norfolk and Somerset British guns have established an average of one in 20.

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Ceremony Goes Out as Ponies Trot In

Keystone; © International

Princesses and Queen Elizabeth at London Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Two little girls sit watching a ring of prancing ponies. One is intensely interested for the moment, the other finds that the show is waxing a bit dull. But both sit up and pay attention when a string of white ponies fill the spotlight.

For they have a white pony of their own, which is kept in the Royal Lodge near great Windsor Castle. They are (left to right) Princess Margaret Rose and her elder sister, and heir presumptive to the throne, Princess Elizabeth, attending a performance of the National pony show at the Royal Agricultural Hall with their mother, Queen Elizabeth. The little girl with the pony is not a princess, just another little girl and how she loves the pony.

Here, as in a land of Lilliputians, little people and little horses mingle and hold the stage. Little ponies from the Shetland Islands, and miniature high-stepping Hackneys, drawing tiny coaches, delight the young audience as they trot around the tanbark ring.

London's Mayfair may turn out for equestrian smartness at the Royal Horse Show, or for a day of racing at Ascot, but Mayfair's children find their delight in watching horses more near their own size doing the high hurdles.

War Control of All Foodstuff Perfected Under British Plan

LONDON, April 29 (AP) — The Government has announced an elaborate plan to place all food under a single controller in the event of war.

It is designed to prevent any food shortage, inflated prices, or food lines so familiar in 1916 and 1917.

Insular Britain, depending largely on imports for food, will make huge purchases from foreign nations under the war-time control plan. The Government already is storing stocks of wheat, oil, and sugar. Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the House of Commons April 26 they were purchased secretly early this year.

Importers, manufacturers, and wholesale distributors of food will be mobilized as "Government agents." Food will be stored at widely separated, remote places as a precaution against air attacks.

Ration cards and detailed instructions for consumers and handlers of foodstuff have been prepared under the far-reaching arrangement which was disclosed in the annual report of the Defense Plans Department of the Board of Trade, a Government agency.

Britain has been divided into 15 areas for controlling supplies and a provisional officer and complete staff have been appointed against the day they should be needed.

Meat would be rationed immediately. Tea and other staples likely would follow, according to the emergency. Britain imports more than half its meat, 70 per cent of its cheese and sugar, about 80 per cent of its fruit and 90 per cent of cereals and fats.

Milk and potatoes are the only supplies almost entirely produced at home.

The air-raid threat to the meat supply on hand would be lessened by removal from London's Smithfield market to depots on the rim of the city.

The registration of every consumer with a specific retailer, the Government hopes, will eliminate food queues and the constant dangers they present in air raids.

Soviet and Japan Stalemate

MOSCOW, April 29 (AP)—Soviet Russia has announced a deadlock in efforts to compose troubled relations with Japan in the Far East.

An official communiqué declared the Soviets had appealed to Tokyo to meet them half way in settlement of nearly a dozen disputes which have caused Russo-Japanese friction to increase in recent months.

The announcement disclosed Soviet Ambassador Mikhail Slavutsky had visited Foreign Minister Koki Hirota in Tokyo on April 4 proposing five concessions from Japan in return for a similar number from Russia.

Mr. Hirota countered with further Japanese demands and a refusal of part of the Soviet program, the communiqué said.

Russia asked:

1. Immediate return of a Soviet mail plane detained with its crew in Manchukuo.
2. Release of the Soviet steamer Wimpel with its passengers and crew.
3. Release of the steamer Kuznetstroye.
4. Release of four Soviet citizens in the motorboat Dalles which was blown ashore on the Manchukuo shore on the Amur River in a storm.
5. Immediate payment of the $1,450,000 due Russia March 23 from Manchukuo as part of the purchase of the Chinese-Eastern Railway.

In return Russia promised to:

1. Release eight Japanese held in reprisal for the Wimpel's detention.
2. Release Japanese fishing boats in custody.
3. Favorably consider Japan's claims to concessions on Sakhalin Island, where the Japanese seek to build an oil pipeline.
4. Resumption of parcel post traffic with Japan which was interrupted in reprisal for seizure of the Soviet mail plane.
5. Permission for Japan to keep a consulate at Oka, on Sakhalin Island.

Mr. Hirota replied with demands for immediate signing of a new fisheries agreement, and refused to consider return of the Russian plane, release of the motorboat Dalles, or the railway claim.

Of All Things . . .!

A Soothing Number

PARKERSBURG, W. Va.—The aria from the Barber of Seville opens with the line, "Una voce poca fa," translated, "A little voice I heard just now."

At a concert for the Community Concert Association, Anna Kaskas, Metropolitan Opera singer, revealed a sense of humor equal to her complete composure when, as she began the aria a small child in arms began to cry lustily.

Miss Kaskas went through her song trailed by the shrill notes of the crying child, all undisturbed. The applause was tremendous as she finished, and an encore might have seemed out of place to some artists. However, with a gracious wit, Miss Kaskas lessened the embarrassment of the parents and sang the modern, amusing ditty, "An American Lullaby."

High Finance

WASHINGTON (AP)—Dean Acheson, lawyer, had difficulty floating a five-cent loan from the House of Morgan.

During a recess at a recent Securities Commission hearing, the lawyer for the Stock Exchange asked Thomas W. Lamont and Arthur Anderson, Morgan partners, for a nickel to make a phone call. Neither had a nickel.

Charles Dickey, another partner, fished in his pockets, produced a five-cent piece and lent it without security.

What White House?

WASHINGTON (AP)—A young man and woman strolled through the White House grounds, taking pictures and exclaiming over the beauty of the house and scenery.

After about ten minutes of observation they turned to L. H. Wolfe, policeman on duty.

"What place is this?" the young man asked.

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Tests for Marriage Debated in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia—The Provincial Government has set up a committee of medical men, clergymen and politicians to investigate reform of the marriage laws of this Province. Chief proposal to be discussed by the committee is that all persons intending to marry must undergo physical examination—a scheme advanced twice in the Provincial Legislature, but never acted upon.

Announcement that such examinations might become law stirred a wide public controversy, "Unless the people are overwhelmingly in favor of such tests, I consider they would be a serious invasion of individual rights and liberties," said the Most Rev. A. U. dePencier, Archbishop of New Westminster and leading Church of England figure in this Province.

Dr. G. M. Weir, Provincial Secretary, said the Government had an open mind on the whole question and would not frame a policy until its investigating committee had reported.

Sydney Library Holds Exhibition Of Rare Books

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Some 180,000 valuable volumes and thousands of manuscripts, maps, and drawings—from museum shelves, collectors' safes, and strange hiding places—have been put on exhibition at the 150th Anniversary celebration by the Mitchell Library of this City.

Included in the exhibit are many contemporary records of early exploration which are considered priceless and rarely viewed by the public.

The main interest of the exhibition is the documentary record of the Dutch and Spanish navigators who sailed around the western and northern coast of the Great South Land more than a century before Captain James Cook's voyage of discovery.

Another striking feature of the exhibition is a series of beautifully executed drawings of the birds of New South Wales and Norfolk Island, believed to have been done about 1791 by Governor Phillip.

Included among the maps is the the famous Bonaparte Tasman map, drawn at Batavia in 1644. This map was bought by Prince Roland Bonaparte, a distant connection of the famous emperor, a great geographer, and promised to Australia. Subsequent to the passing of the prince, his daughter, Princess Marie of Greece, kept his promise, and sent the map to Australia.

The Mitchell Library consists of more than 60,000 volumes and pamphlets, and 300 paintings, principally relating to Australia. These are valued at £100,000.

M. P., Roosevelt Critic, Rebuked

LONDON, April 29 (AP)—A conservative member of Parliament was called to order yesterday for criticizing President Roosevelt during debate in the House of Commons.

The criticism was voiced by Sir Waldron Smithers, London stock broker, discussing world trade recession during debate on Britain's new budget.

"President Roosevelt has tried to put across theories which do not work in practice, and has destroyed confidence in America," he said. The House was sitting as a Committee on the Budget Resolution at the time.

Sir Cyril Entwistle, Deputy Chairman, rebuked Sir Waldron by intervening with the observation that the conservative member was "departing to some extent from the main subject under discussion."

Five Women Honored For Public Service

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 29 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, were listed today among the five women who have contributed most to public affairs since the advent of women's suffrage by delegates attending the League of Women Voters' national convention.

The others, selected in a poll sponsored by the St. Louis Globe-Democrat in which 271 of the 320 delegates participated, are:

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of New Rochelle, N. Y., pioneer suffragist; Judge Florence Allen of Cleveland, Ohio, first woman to be elected to a State Supreme Court and now a judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals; and Mrs. George Gellhorn of St. Lluis, one of the founders of the League of Women Voters.

Holland Moves To Modernize Foreign Policy

AMSTERDAM, April 29 (AP)—The Netherlands, hemmed in by powerful neighbors, took unprecedented steps recently to bring her foreign policy into line with swiftly changing Europe.

Mr. J. A. N. Patijn, Foreign Minister, announced he had summoned the Netherlands ministers from London, Paris, Berlin, and Brussels for a conference at The Hague, May 13.

The diplomatic conference—first ever held in the Netherlands—will review the Nation's whole foreign policy with its vital commitments in the rich, oil-stocked Netherlands East Indies.

Informed quarters said Mr. Patijn was trying out the conference idea with a view toward making the meetings a regular event. They denied any connection with current political developments.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—Premier Hendrik Colijn's recent radio address, announcing prolonged active service for the conscript contingent of 1938 as a precaution in view of the international political tension caused by Germany's annexation of Austria, has received general approval.

Many who in their hearts harbored some sympathy for the National Socialist movement here, which at the elections last summer obtained only 4 per cent of the votes compared with nearly 8 per cent a couple of years ago, were dismayed by Germany's action.

The danger of "playing with Fascist ideologies" is more generally realized here now. It is declared by some with inside information here that Austria's fate was the sign for an exodus of sympathizers from the National Socialist movement in the Netherlands.

East Indies: Oil Defense

BATAVIA, Java, April 29 (AP)—The Netherlands Government has made special preparations to defend the rich oil resources of Borneo and other parts of the Netherlands East Indies.

The Netherlands are anticipating the possibility that application of the United States' Neutrality Act might induce an aggressive nation in need of oil fuel, to covet the oil resources of the Netherlands' Far Eastern colonies.

Believing that complete fortification of the thousands of rich islands in the Indies against aggression is impracticable, the Government at present is concentrating its defense efforts on enlarging its air and naval forces.

Forty American-made bombing planes have been ordered for early delivery. Six submarines are under construction.

Dr. Robert Tait McKenzie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 29—Dr. Robert Tait McKenzie, physician, sculptor, and for nearly 30 years Director of Physical Education at the University of Pennsylvania, passed on last night at his home in this city.

Following his resignation from the University faculty in 1931, Dr. McKenzie became a research professor in physical education and devoted most of his time to sculpture, which had already brought him wide recognition because of his studies of athletes in action and his many memorial statues. His Scottish-American war memorial, unveiled in Edinburgh in 1927, is yearly the scene of an annual service held as a token of international good will. In 1933 as guest speaker he made a stirring plea for international understanding as a means of promoting peace.

Dr. McKenzie studied art at the Royal Canadian Academy and came into wide attention in 1904 when he was awarded a silver medal at the St. Louis Exposition. Many other art honors followed, including the King's Medal, Sweden, 1912, and the bronze medal of the Olympic Art Exhibition in Los Angeles in 1932. In 1936 he served as Chairman of the American Sculpture Committee of the Olympiad. He was in recent years a member of the Pennsylvania State Art Commission.

Tait McKenzie, as he liked to be known in the art world, made powerful use of figures of male athletes in memorials. His studies of vigorous movement were first set down in sketch form in clay. These sketches aimed at finding ways of reducing fatigue during athletic competition. Through his studies in thus improving the efficiency of sprinters, jumpers, boxers, pole vaulters, football players, and the like, he found himself bringing steadily toward exhibition qualities some of his clay figures.

His numerous well-known memorials with women's figures include the "Spirit of Nursing," erected in honor of Jane A. Delano by the American Nurses' Association in the Garden Court of the Red Cross Building in Washington, D. C., and "Alma Mater," Girard College War Memorial in Philadelphia. On the Philadelphia Athletic Park Playground stands his universally admired fountain panel, "Laughing Children." At St. Paul's School, Cambridge, England, is his "Norton Downs, Aviator," one of his numerous war memorials.

Dr. McKenzie had been President of the American Physical Education Association, President of the Society of Directors of Physical Education in Colleges, was member of the Royal Canadian Institute, and wrote "Reclaiming the Maimed," among many other books and pamphlets on the subjects in which he specialized.

Mrs. McKenzie was Miss Ethel O'Neil of Hamilton, Ontario. Dr. McKenzie was born in Ontario, the son of the Rev. William McKenzie and Catherine (Shiells) McKenzie. Dr. McKenzie's brother, William P. McKenzie, has been active in the Christian Science Church since 1894. He is now one of the Directors of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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'Incredulous' Spoils System Museum-Bound, Women Hear

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 29—"Political machines held together by spoils are on their way out, headed toward the political museum," Dr. Charles E. Merriam of the University of Chicago and a leading political economist, told the biennial convention of the League of Women Voters today.

His remarks encouraged the League which almost from its foundation has been striving to bring in sound merit systems and which is now engaged "for the duration" to defeat the McKellar postmaster bill. No other single agency has done as much last year and before as the League of Women Voters, Dr. Merriam said, in striving to place Government service on a career basis.

"The League will outlive the spoils machine," he said, "and some of those now present will relate to the incredulous youth of the next generation the tale of the days when men were selected to administrative office to reward their precinct rather than their public service."

Laughter Bites Deep

Growing more and more skillful in its attack on spoils the League tried a new weapon against it here last night,—laughter. And judging by the response of the audience, it is one which can be used with effect in public campaigns for the merit system.

In a series of skits entitled "The Parade of Patronage," dignified League members donned silk hats and mustaches to impersonate the villain who corrupts government by running it for the benefit of himself and friends, and dramatized actual conflicts with the exponents of spoils politics during the last year.

The class-room atmosphere of the regular League sessions was dispelled when guests were seated in a copy of an old-time melodrama hall. But the subject matter of the skits was strictly 1938. Every episode was taken from headlines of daily newspapers in the eight states represented, explained Mrs. George Gellhorn of St. Louis, the impressario.

Work Program

Ohio dramatized the "hot mix" graft case, in which it was charged $2,000,000 too much was spent on paving because of political favors to contractors. New Jersey staged an interview between a Senator and two women civic leaders over vote frauds. Missouri put on "Uncle Tom's Trailer," the romance centered around the winning of Violet Voter, Uncle Tom (Boss Tom Pendergast) disguising as Santa Claus and promising her bridges, post-offices and a nice job, as well as jobs for her brothers and father. The Rev. Daniel A. Lord of St. Louis was introduced as the author of the civic comedy skits.

Study and support of "qualified personnel in Government service" was the first item on the list of those adopted in the League's work program for the next two years, assuring continuance of the League's traditional fighting interest in this subject.

Few changes in the work program were made in the first day's voting. The League decided to continue to oppose all forms of discrimination against women in public and private employment, but it did not waver in its opposition to the equal rights amendment which would attempt to establish equality by a constitutional change. A new plank adopted was "organization of state legislatures to promote efficiency and responsibility," thus referring to such innovations as legislative councils, and interstate commissions.

As for reorganization of the Federal administrative agencies, the League appeared unmoved by the recent cry of "dictatorship" and adopted its previous plank without a word of argument. It included also a stand for a child labor amendment to the Constitution.

It reaffirmed its stand for United States participation in world peace organizations, including membership in the World Court, and in the League of Nations, but added "with the understanding that the Covenant will be separated from the Versailles Treaty, and immediate and effective consideration will be given to article 19" which concerns revision of treaties.

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Rails Vote 15 P. C. Wage Cut: Employee Opposition Starts

CHICAGO, April 29 (AP)—The Association of American Railroads adopted today a resolution under the Railway Labor Act to serve notice of a 15 per cent wage reduction effective July 1 for all classes of labor. The cut would represent a saving of $250,000,000 annually to member roads, the Association said.

The railroads announced that they would at once give formal notice of the reduction to the 21 brotherhoods who had received wage increases of $135,000,000 after negotiations last summer.

Opposition of railroad labor to the wage cut proposed by the Association was immediately carried to the White House today by George Harrison, head of the Railway Labor Executives Association.

"I am disappointed," Mr. Harrison said as he entered the President's office, "that the railroads would undertake to launch a movement to cut wages and dry up purchasing power in view of the effort of the President to increase purchasing power.

"The railroad problem is not as acute as management representatives are endeavoring to make the public believe. Relief has been afforded to the roads by increased freight rates and the program of the Government for assistance is adequate to meet the present problem."

Move Called Anti-Presidential

At Cleveland, D. B. Robertson, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, declared today:

"There will be no wage reduction agreed to by railroad employees." Mr. Robertson said the Association's proposal was "an attempt to embarrass the President in his efforts to bolster recovery." He asserted that the wage bill of the railroads has been reduced $40,000,000 a month since last October.

In a memorandum, the Association stated that the wage cut was necessary because of loss of revenue and increases in operating costs.

Revenue losses the Association laid to a decline in traffic, diversion of traffic to competing forms of transportation and inadequacy of the recent freight rate raise allowed by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Operating costs were higher, the memorandum said, because of advanced pay rolls, due to the 1937 wage increases and adjustments, costly and restrictive interpretations placed on working rules by a Judgment Board, particularly for employees in the transportation group, legislative expenses accrued in opposing regulatory measures, tax expenses, and the increase in costs of materials and supplies.

Schemes for Settlement

In the four months ended in January, 1938, the net operating income of Class 1 railroads, the statement said, was $13,710,622, or 10 per cent below that earned in the four months ended in January, 1932.

A spokesman explained that if the employees refuse to accept the cut, conferences between representatives of the unions and spokesmen for the managements would be called to attempt to negotiate a settlement.

If these negotiations fail, he added, either side could move to submit the controversy to the Arbitration Board. If th arbitrators fail to bring about a solution, President Roosevelt would be asked to appoint a fact-finding commission.

The Association represents 142 Class 1 railroads.

Trust Busting Comes Into Open

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—The Federal Government will give greater publicity to its antitrust investigations and prosecutions in the future in order to provide business a guide and a warning, Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold announced here last night.

The former Yale University law professor, who recently became chief of the Justice Department's Antitrust Division at Washington, outlined this policy in an address before the Trade and Commerce Bar Association of New York.

He said it was well known that business men had always found difficulty in interpreting the policy of the Department as to what would and would not be prosecuted under the antitrust laws.

"Therefore, acting under the advice of the Attorney General," he said, "I propose to announce in connection with the particular cases or investigations which are instituted in the future enough information so that the exercise of the discretion in selecting the cases may be as consistent as public announcement and public criticism can make it."

Mr. Arnold mentioned President Roosevelt's desire to tighten the antitrust laws, and gave a possible hint as to some of the recommendations the President may make in an anti-monopoly message to Congress shortly. He had attended a conference on the subject at the White House today.

"There are unquestionably better ways of investigation than by a grand jury," the Assistant Attorney General declared.

"There are also means of implementing the civil process so that the criminal procedure will not be the only effective deterrent.

"An analysis of present procedure also indicates that the power of public investigation on the part of the Department might clarify the task of making its policy public and intelligible." His proposed public statements in conection with individual cases would be an aid to intelligent amendment of the law," Mr. Arnold said.

"They can serve to call the attention of Congress to particular uses of legal privilege such as patents, copyrights, credit, corporate forms of organization, etc., which are being used in particular industries."

Mr. Arnold in effect rejected proposals that the Justice Department inform corporations, on the basis of information they submit, whether a proposed course of action would violate the antitrust laws.

"The first step by a large organization in a plan of monopoly control is often the first move in a chess game," he said, "and the player on the opposing side cannot possibly guess the strategy behind it. There is no way of telling whether, or not, the particular data submitted is a Trojan horse."

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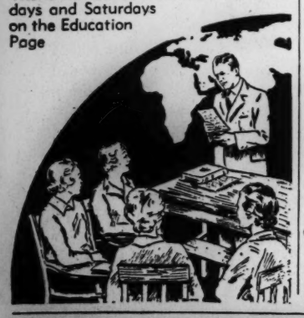

Fraud Verdict Found On Circus Income Tax

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—A Federal Court jury on April 26 convicted John M. Kelley, former general counsel for the Ringling Brothers-Barnum & Bailey Circus, and two former internal revenue agents of aiding and counseling the preparation and filing of false income tax returns by the circus, but acquitted them of conspiring to violate the income tax law.

Nathan Probst, attorney for Mr. Kelley, said an appeal would be taken to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. The indictments charged Mr. Kelley and the former agents, Charles D. M. Greer and Nathaniel F. Rabner, both of Washington, with defrauding the Government out of $3,359,016 in income taxes on circus enterprises for 1918-32, inclusive.

The jurors recommended leniency for Greer and Rabner. Under the verdict, each of the defendants faces a maximum of 40 years imprisonment and fines of $80,000.

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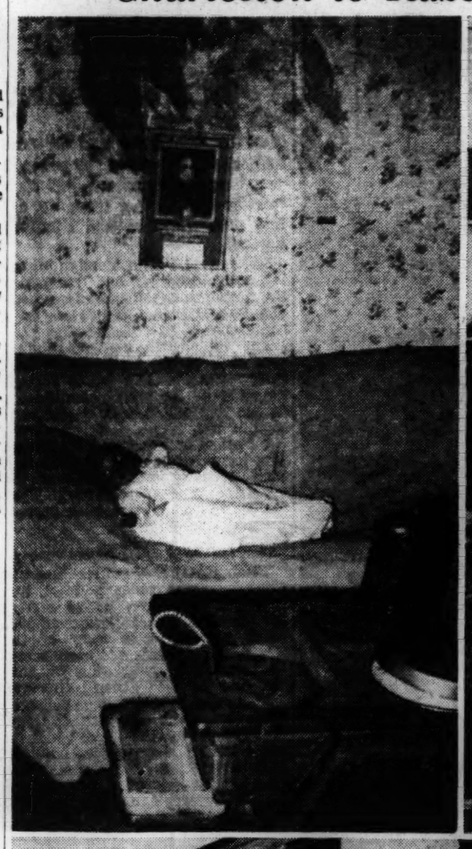

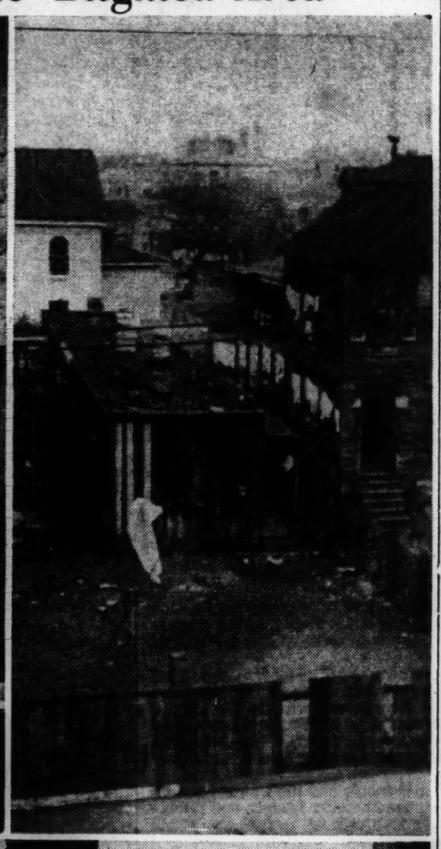

Model Homes Scheduled to Rise Here

Upper Left—Interior of Home in Charleston's Cromwell Alley District. Child Has Been Left Alone While Mother Washes Clothes in Another Room. Note Proximity of Bed and Stove

Upper Right—View From a Jail Window Over Magazine Street, Charleston. Small Wooden House in Center of Picture Houses Six Families

Lower—The Installment Man Comes to Collect in Cromwell Alley. Water for the Wash in Foreground Was Boiled Over an Open Fire Located in Another Part of the Yard

Publishers Score NLRB and Senate Lobby Activities

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—The American Newspaper Publishers' Association stood in firm opposition today to what it regarded as unconstitutional actions of the National Labor Relations Board and the Senate Lobby Committee.

Resolutions adopted at the annual convention yesterday set forth the Association's views and commended resistance to "lawless" actions.

The resolution on the Labor Relations Board spoke particularly against calling "publishers to account for material they have printed and circulated," cited two instances in which they said this had been attempted, and urged each editor and publisher "so menaced . . . to resist with all legal means at his command and, if necessary, to turn to his fellow publishers for aid."

Concerning the Lobby Committee, the Association said it had "sought to intimidate citizens in the exercise of their constitutionally guaranteed right to petition Congress, by attempting to compel them to turn over to the Committee by the command of a dragnet subpoena, their records, papers, and accounts."

The resolution praised Frank E. Gannett, Rochester, N. Y., publisher and chairman of the National Committee to Uphold Constitutional Government, for resistance to "this illegal demand," and commended "Mr. Gannett and all other citizens who have resisted or do resist the attempted violation of their rights in such a lawless inquisition."

The publishers were told last night by Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney of New York, to go after local political machines if they wanted to improve the administration of National affairs.

"So long as municipal government is mishandled," Mr. Dewey said at a dinner of the Bureau of Advertising, "we have no reasonable right to expect its counterpart in Washington to be much different or better. If the roots are poisoned so must be the tree."

The young New York Prosecutor said publicity is "the one attack" that crime and corruption cannot withstand and "the one force to provide that publicity is the fearless, independent, local newspaper."

Earlier in the day, the Association re-elected James G. Stahlman, publisher of the Nashville, Tenn., Banner, President, and also returned to office John S. McCarrens, Cleveland Plain Dealer, Vice-President; and Walter M. Dear, Jersey City, N. J., Journal, Treasurer. John S. Parks, Fort Smith, Ark., Times-Record, was chosen Secretary.

Dollar Liner Is Junked

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—The Maritime Exchange reported yesterday the hulk of the Dollar Liner President Hoover which went aground Dec. 10 on the coast of Formosa has been sold to the Asiatic Scrap Metal Corporation. The purchase price was not announced.

Housing Project to Absorb Charleston Jail and Slums

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—"America's Most Historic City" is planning to convert one of America's oldest and worst jails into the center of a housing project which will eliminate Cromwell Alley, noted as a crime area and the Jenkins Orphonage, long branded as a firetrap.

Plans are being drawn by architects for a low-priced housing project, to which the City will contribute $100,000, mostly in land, and the Federal Government $900,000. The historic portion of the jail probably will be preserved and used as a community center, but the additions which have been built from time to time will be torn down. The jail yard will be converted into a playground.

Charleston already has a housing project, occupied partly by white persons and partly by Negroes, but the new project is to be different. Instead of having a group of monotonously uniform buildings, architects plan a series of individually-designed two-family houses. The dwellings will be scattered throughout the City, but it is hoped to concentrate the development about Cromwell Alley, Franklin and Magazine Streets, in the neighborhood of the jail.

For several years the City has been condemning hundreds of houses. Cromwell Alley has remained a thickly-populated, dark and unsanitary area sandwiched between two good residential districts.

Taxes and paving assessments have accumulated against the property and the City already has taken title by sheriff's sale to a large portion of the Alley and its environs.

The Jenkins Orphanage probably will be removed to suburbs where a farm can be operated. The Orphanage, founded by the late Rev. David J. Jenkins, is supported in part by contributions collected by the Jenkins Orphanage Band, which has traveled throughout America and Europe. Contributions of food are collected by orphans, several of whom are detailed daily to a wagon which goes from store to store where goods are donated.

Police look forward to elimination of Cromwell Alley and real estate men feel the elimination of this bad section will boost prices of other property adjacent to it and will induce property owners to spend money improving property which heretofore has been allowed to run down.

French-British to Pool Forces

(Continued from Page 1)

next week for this purpose. Cynics say this is the normal procedure whenever the League Council is about to meet.

But in view of the changed Russian attitude toward intervention in Spain and the hopes aroused by Anglo-Italian rapprochement it is felt that there is perhaps a better prospect than formerly that something may at last be done, especially as British Labor is getting very restive about it.

Yesterday talks revealed that in the eyes of both the French and British Governments the chief stumblingblock is now not Italy but Germany. In this connection the French emphasized the danger in their security from a hostile Spain, and there is reason to believe they tried to persuade Mr. Chamberlain that if they acquiesced in General Francisco Franco's victory the British should even matters up by taking a firm commitment on Czechoslovakia. Mr. Chamberlain, however, is understood to have remained unresponsive.

As regards Ethiopia it is understood that the two Premiers agreed on a common policy to be adopted at the forthcoming meeting of the League Council in event of unanimity being found impossible for a resolution recording that Ethiopia is no longer a member of the League.

It is proposed that the President of the Council (the Latvian delegate) shall be invited to make a speech giving his sense of feeling of the Council. This would require no vote.

Finally on the question of Italy, the French declared they hope to have finished their negotiations for a pact on the British model by the middle of May. There was talk in the corridors that Joseph A. C. Avenol would resign his post as Secretary General of the League soon after the Italo-French rapproachment is complete and that Italy would then withdraw its resignation from the League. No confirmation, however, is available at present.

French Arms Loan Aids London Plan

PARIS, April 29 (AP)—The French Government will float a 15,000,000,000 franc ($460,000,000) national defense loan shortly, Finance Minister Paul Marchandeau announced today, to bolster France's war machine for the prospective pooling of French and British armed forces.

The loan, which would permit improvement of France's already expanded Army, Navy and Air Force, is expected to be subject of one of the first decrees issued by the Cabinet after the return of Premier Edouard Daladier and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet.

Mrs. Roosevelt's 'Story' Talking Book for Blind

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, at the request of the American Foundation for the Blind, is having her autobiography, "This Is My Story," recorded as a talking book for use by the Nation's sightless readers.

Mrs. Roosevelt herself read aloud the first chapter yesterday. Blind employees of the Association listened in as her voice was recorded on the disc.

Capital Studies Political Appeal Of Party Slogans

(Continued from Page 1)

at least alluring slogans: Prosperity by production and abundance: peace through isolation: public control of money and credit; work instead of coddling at public expense; protection from government attack for industrious producers; etc., etc.

The abundance plank appeals to those farmers whose instincts have been outraged by "plowing-under." It also appeals to manufacturers, typifying freedom from governmental restraints. It appeals to the distributivist school. In fact, it appeals in theory to almost everybody. But the important point, and the old riddle—not yet clarified by the La Follettes—is how they plan to provide purchasing power to absorb unlimited production.

The isolationist plank appeals to many citizens who believe the United States should "stay out of foreign trouble." It is particularly apt as overseas situations become increasingly tense, and would be a ready reply to any effort of President Roosevelt to use a world crisis for political purposes.

Public control of money and credit is the first stock-in-trade of a western agrarian movement. From the days of the Populists and William Jennings Bryan to Huey Long, the Rev. Mr. Coughlin, and Dr. Townsend, some sort of money manipulation has been the major appeal to the mortgage-haunted and debt-ridden pioneer.

Work instead of "coddling" and the pledge to "build stockades and forts to protect industrious producers from raiding squads" tend to appeal to sturdy, old-fashioned sentiments, and possibly even to draw some industrialist support.

"Left of Center" Influence

So much for the La Follette arguments. Washington observers are more interested in the practical politics of the movement. They see several reasonable points:

That the major immediate purpose of the movement may be to bring pressure on the Administration to proceed "left of center" in a progressive direction, avoiding recent right-ward tendncis.

That this influence may even be carried so far as to present a few candidates in this year's elections. The influence of such candidates, it is agreed, would be mainly to cut down the New Deal officeholder's vote, and give his Republican rival a chance for election. Such an influence, it is contended, might so weaken or impress the Administration and the Democratic Party as to prmit th La Follettes to "move in" later.

That it is not yet clear whether the Third Party movement is seriously intended on the assumption that a third party in the United States could hope to win under present political conditions or whether it is another political maneuver.

Washington Skeptical

In short, the chief Washington impression was one of moderate skepticism. So many "third parties" have come and gone in American politics—with the La Follette effort of 1924 not the least of them—and have neither won national elections nor taken any permaent place in the nation, that this skepticism naturally flourishes.

Moreover, the elements which the La Follettes would have to draw together to make a successful third party are very diverse, and hard to run in harness. The farmers have their particular party backgrounds and may be swinging back to conservatism; labor is split; various liberal groups get into trouble the minute they start platform-drafting.

So observers are waiting to see, and those with political memories have only to close their eyes; they can hear the echoes of 1924, faithful even to the rhetoric which spangled Governor La Follette's speech.

"For the first time in history," cried Governor "Phil," "we enter a new age, knowing what we do and where we go. . . ." Well, maybe . . says Washington.

AAA to Investigate All Complaints On Corn Acreage Cuts

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration sought yesterday to quiet farmer protests which a corn-belt Governor had declared might destroy the Administration's new crop control program.

It instructed local AAA committees to investigate all complaints about individual corn acreage allotments—the subject of most of the protests—and make adjustments in event injustices were found. Saying a misunderstanding of the program was responsible for most of the complaints, the AAA also asked the local committees to arrange community meetings to explain provisions to farmers.

This action was taken after scores of telegrams and letters had poured in on the AAA and members of Congress, protesting that farmers were being asked to make "too drastic" a reduction in their corn acreages.

One telegram came from Gov. Nelson G. Kraschel of Iowa, who declared "dissension that is being created as between neighbors might destroy the entire program."

Claude R. Wickard, director of the north central division of the AAA, told newsmen that farmers were not compelled to abide by their allotments, but that only those who complied with them would be eligible for maximum Federal benefit payments and corn loans.

Mann Receives Newman 1937 Award at Illinois

URBANA, Ill., April 29 (AP)—Thomas Mann, German novelist now in voluntary exile, today received the Cardinal Newman award for 1937 at the University of Illinois Honors Day Convocation.

The Committee chose Mann because "of his distinguished contribution to literature and his courageous championship of human rights."

Sweeping Government Power Proposed by Third Party

MADISON, Wis., April 29 (AP)—Gov. Philip F. La Follette announced that the principles to which the new National Progressive Party will give allegiance as stated in its articles of association, are as follows:

1. The ownership and control of money and credit, without qualification or reservation, must be under public and not private control.

2. The organized power of this Nation must stop at nothing short of necessary steps to restore to every American the absolute right to earn his living by the sweat of his brow.

3. We believe in the basic concepts of American Government and, in particular, that grants of power always should be safeguarded against abuse. Our present governmental system is in sad need of modernizing. One important step is to grant the executive branch power to get things done—to get to work on the problems of agriculture, business and industry. But, as we have demonstrated in Wisconsin, this can be done with ample guarantees against arbitrary or dictatorial abuse of such power.

Those who work on the farm and in the city must be given security, not a security founded on producing less for more, or working less for more. We propose security founded on a definite decent annual income for all, measured by our contribution both in quality and quantity.

5. We flatly oppose every form of coddling, or spoon-feeding the American people—whether it be those on relief—whether it be farmers or workers—whether it be business or industry. No government on earth can successfully manage, regulate industry and direct the numerous details that make for healthy families or successful business.

Like our forefathers, we will use every power of government to open the frontier of this age. We will build stockades and forts to protect industrious producers from raiding squads—we will use its might to cut through the modern underbrush of worn-out debts. We will use without hesitation its authority to suppress the modern counterpart of the savages, those stupid people who deny others access to materials that they themselves do not know how rightly to use. Whatever it may cost—so help us God—we shall use the power of these United States to restore to every American the opportunity to help himself. After that, he can sink or swim.

6. We believe that this hemisphere—all of it—was set aside by our Creator for the ultimate destiny of man. Here, a vast continent was kept virgin for centuries. Here it was ordained that man should work out the final act in the great drama of life. From the Arctic to Cape Horn let no foreign power trespass. Our hemisphere was divinely destined to evolve peace, security and plenty. It shall remain inviolate for that sacred purpose.

La Follettes Set Party Goal

(Continued from Page 1)

feeding the American people," declaring that "whatever it may cost . . . we shall use the power of these United States to restore to every American the opportunity to help himself." After that, said Governor La Follette, "he can sink or swim."

Thus was born the second political party to be conceived and nurtured in Wisconsin. In 1854 the Republican Party came into being at Ripon, Wis.

At that time the Democratic and Whig parties were dominant. Last night, Governor La Follette rejected not only the leadership of present day Republicans and Democrats, but characterized as useless for the recovery of the nation any form of capitalism, socialism, fascism, or communism.

Sound investment of capital again will bring increasing demand for what the nation produces, Governor La Follette said, adding that capitalism did the job well in frontier days.

"We have not yet provided the machinery to do it for the new frontier," he contiued. "In this sense old-fashioned capitalism is gone forever. . . . the old-fashioned capitalist fails to see that the world in which we live has changed."

The Governor begins welding the new party organization at Des Moines, Iowa, today, where he is scheduled to make a radiocast. Tomorrow he will speak to a farm labor group at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

La Guardia Represented

He outlined his plan last night to 5,000 in the University of Wisconsin stock pavilion. An overflow crowd of 2,000 outside listened by loudspeaker.

A. A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State and Representative of Mayor La Guardia of New York, was the only national personage who appeared, but the Governor's brother, U. S. Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr., sent a message of support from Washington.

The names of "important leaders" of other States, said to have endorsed the movement, were withheld for the time by the Governor and his associates.

Governor La Follette, declaring American freedom is rooted in American abundance, warned his audience "the rise of dictators, the destruction of democracy, and the spectre of another world war have one underlying cause: the failure to produce enough real wealth to support a secure and high standard of living."

"If there is plenty to go around," he said, "there is security, happiness, and tolerance through the nation. But when there is not enough, people reluctantly turn to some public authority, which . . . uses its control to divide what there is. But dividing or sharing wealth is not a solution . . . "

He warned that the nation faces a day of reckoning.

Mass of Debt

It may not come this year or the next, he said, but "the cold, inescapable truth stands before us. The American standard of living today is supported by an enormous mass of outworn public and private debt."

Likening the new party movement to a religious crusade, he said the nation must blaze a new trail that will apply fundamental teachings of the past to the modern world, freeing itself of unemployment by wealth-creating work under Government direction.

Old-fashioned capitalism, socialism, communism, or fascism do not offer a way out, he said.

"Those who honestly but mistakenly seek the 'good old days' with the cry 'restore confidence' make a fatal mistake. The capital locked up within our financial institutions is not idle because of fear or panic. Capital is idle because the machinery that kept it at work became obsolete with the disappearence of the old frontier."

Socialism, the Governor asserted, is not one of the available crossroads because it is based on a theory that does not fit America—"the philosophy that proposes to regard work and achievement on the same basis regardless of individual contribution."

"Nor does either fascism or communism offer a way out. Both are founded . . . on the ancient principle that a chosen few (whether from the top or bottom of the economic ladder) shall make the decisions and rule by force."

"Our world moves toward war, chaos, and barbarism. What then are we to do?"

Seeking the answer, Governor La Follete said, thousands of average men and women from every walk of life conferred over many months and "it is their decision that brings us here tonight."

He announced the decision to create a new party in these dramatic words:

"The National Progressives of America are now organized. State by State we shall build as rapidly as firm foundations can be laid. Definitely and irrevocably we are in the lists to stay until the American people recapture thei rheritage."

Greece and Turkey Sign 10-Year Friendship Pact

ATHENS, April 29 (AP)—Greece and Turkey yesterday signed a ten-year pact of friendship and non-aggression.

The new treaty provides for constant consultation on all questions involving the two countries.

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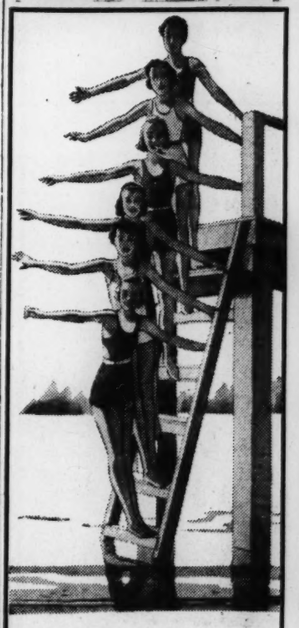


Enroll Now for Summer Camp
To insure enrollment in the Monitor-advertised Camp of your choice, you should send in your application as soon as possible. Advertisements of Camps for boys and girls are published in the Monitor on the Children's Page, Mondays, and on the Young Folks' Page, Thursdays.

Threat of Radio Censor Seen By Sarnoff in License System

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29—While direct governmest censorship of radio programs is forbidden by law in the United States, the short-term licensing system now administered by the Federal Communications Commission leaves the door open for an indirect and more insidious attack upon freedom of opinion and free speech, in the opinion of David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America.

"Any attempt to impose the ordinary 'blue-pencil' censorship is little to be feared, because, being a conspicuous violation of the right of free speech, it would arouse a storm of public protest," Mr. Sarnoff told members of Town Hall at their "celebrities" luncheon at the Hotel Astor here yesterday.

What is not obvious, yet highly dangerous, Mr. Sarnoff held, was the effect upon the thought of the broadcaster resulting from attitude which the government may take.

Weapon Unofficial

"Fear of disapproval can blue-pencil a dozen programs for every one that an official censor might object to," he continued. "While nobody advocates a pre-program blue-pencil in the hands of government, few realize that post-program discipline by the Government can be a form of censorship that is all the more severe because it is undefined."

The tendency of short-term licenses to restrict the freedom of the air also was mentioned by William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., in his annual report recently. Mr. Sarnoff charged still another aspect of government censorship in the hostility shown by some officials toward broadcasting profits.

He denied that rate-making theories applied to communication companies providing a two-way service, with resulting control over investment policies, were suitable for radio broadcasting, which is not a common carrier hired by the public to perform a fixed service. Commercial radio, it was suggested, has a financial structure which does not impinge upon public interest, convenience, and necessity, for "it is a medium of artistic and intellectual expression, free to the listening public."

Personal Service

"While stations and networks represent substantial investments, broadcasting is essentially a personal service business," Mr. Sarnoff continued. "The earnings of stations cannot be judged on the basis of their investment any more than those of a lawyer, doctor, theatrical producer, or publisher. Income results, not from studios and transmitters, but from programs.

"It is a strange assumption that the less money a broadcasting company makes, the better the public will be served. This attitude is contrary to all sound business principles and experience. In what way is it conceivable that the public will be given better programs if the broadcaster is deprived of both the incentive and the means to improve his facilities and service?"

Mr. Sarnoff envisages the development of new wave-lengths "not only in short waves, but in waves measured in centimeters and millimeters," which would ultimately result in more broadcasting channels than were necessary for the demand. Such an improvement would remove the present grounds for federal regulation of physical facilities and make special government supervision over radio no more necessary than for the printing of newspapers, but until technical skill provides new wavelengths, centralized regulation was essential, he held.

U. M. W. Urged to Desert C. I. O.

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—A new A. F. of L. coal miners' union appealed to the rank and file of the United Mine Workers today to desert John L. Lewis' C. I. O.

"Lewis is a dictator!" crief Joe Ozanic, swarthy, black-haired young president of the new union.

The C. I. O. leader had no comment, but it was generally believed he would make a vigorous fight to keep the United Mine Workers at their present strength.

The A. F. of L. organization will be built around the Progressive Miners of America, an Illinois union, organized six years ago during a rebellion against the U. M. W. leadership. Mr. Ozanic has been president of the Progressives.

William Green, Federation president, said the Progressives would move into the Pennsylvania hard coal fields, U. M. W. stronghold.

During a press conference last night, he waved a sheaf of letters and said that each contained an appeal from a miner for an A. F. of L. union.

A convention will be held "at the earliest possible moment" to elect permanent officers and to adopt a constitution. Headquarters will be in Chicago. C. E. Pearcy, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois progressives, will be secretary.

The Illinois group will become District No. 1, and other district charters will be issued as fast as organizations are set up. Mr. Ozanic said he personally would take care of the southern West Virginia campaign. Whole U. M. W. locals in that area will bolt to the A. F. of L., he said.

In his appeal to the U. M. W. rank and file, Mr. Ozanic declared the new union would adopt four principles which he said were foreign to U. M. W. policy:

1. Every district and every local will have complete independence in dealing with district and local issues
2. Union dues deducted from pay envelopes will go to the mine locals instead of to national headquarters.
3. The national officers must hold a rank-and-file referendum before they contribute union funds to outside organizations.
4. A similar referendum must be held before the national officers call a strike.

The A. F. of L. executive council chartered the progressives as a local federation union last spring, but limited their territory to Illinois. The group claims 40,000 members, while the U. M. W. claims 600,000.

Oberlin Dedicates Art Museum Wing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

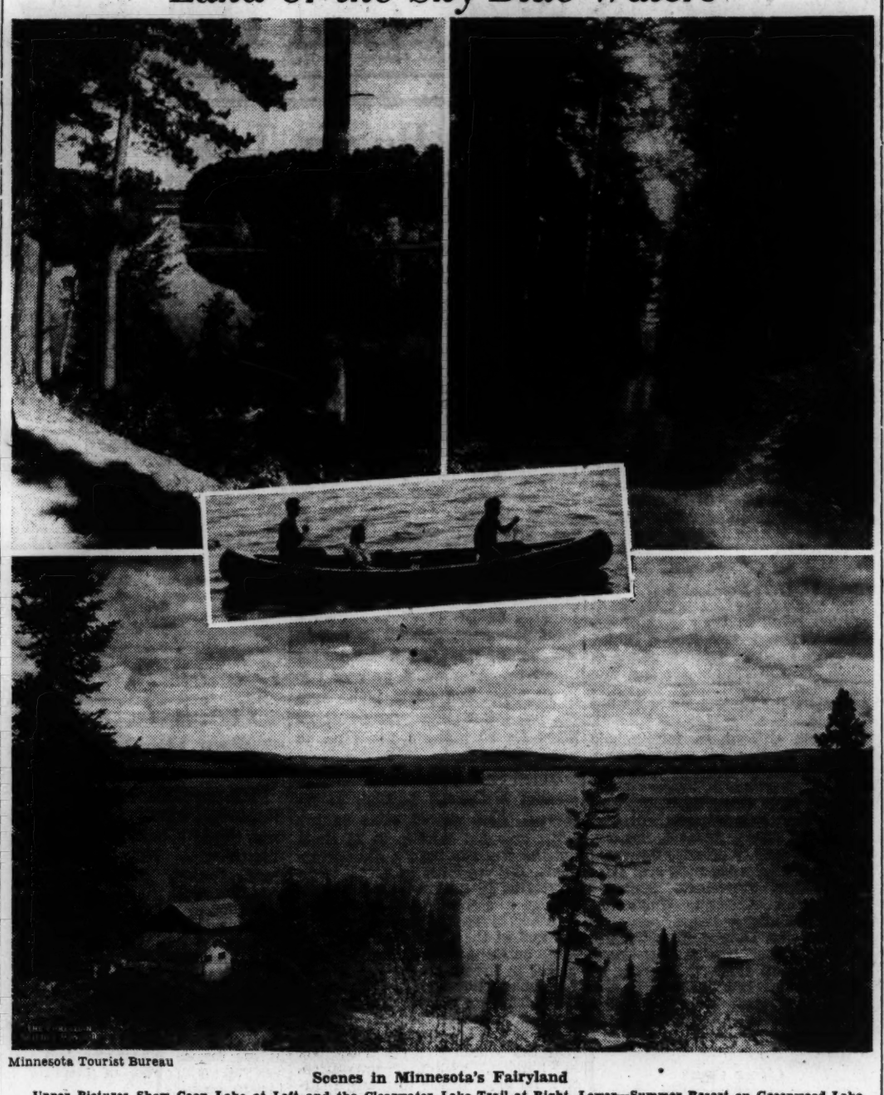
OBERLIN, Ohio, April 29—Oberlin College today dedicated its $115,000 addition to the Dudley Peter Allen Memorial Art Building with ceremonies including a conference of teachers of art in the Midwest, a symposium of distinguished speakers, and special art exhibits.

The Department of Fine Arts played host to the teachers of art and members of the museum staffs in the Middle West at the first conference, with a lecture by Dr. William M. Millikan of the Cleveland Museum of Art on "Baroque Art in West Austria." The high point of the dedication ceremonies will be the symposium on "The Historical Aspects of the Fine Arts" to be held tomorrow.

The new wing is the gift of Mrs. F. F. Prentiss of Cleveland, donor of the original building which was completed in 1917, at a cost of nearly $200,000.

The new wing in the rear of the original building doubles the floor space, and contains offices, class and seminar rooms, studios, a slide room, photographic dark room, and an auditorium. The enlarged art building together with a memorial to coeducation, already completed, and a $1,000,000 auditorium and out-door theater, plans for which are now in progress, will give Oberlin an architectural group on the East Campus with facilities for fine arts, drama, and music and lectures, believed unsurpassed on any college campus.

Land of the Sky-Blue Waters



Minnesota Tourist Bureau

Scenes in Minnesota's Fairyland

Upper Pictures Show Coon Lake at Left and the Clearwater Lake Trail at Right. Lower—Summer Resort on Greenwood Lake in the Gunflint Trail Country. Inset—Canoeing on Saganaga Lake in Northern Minnesota

Minnesota Stands High in List Of Attractive Vacation Areas

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

A travel colleague from St. Paul, Minn., dropped in to see me the other day and as a result my vacation plans are back in the shop for an overhauling. That is to say, I am going to add Minnesota and its lake resorts to my summer's itinerary.

My friend pointed out that it would be a simple matter for me to take in these regions as part of my trip to the Canadian Rockies. So, I said, why not?

And believe me my friend had all the reasons why I should.

First of all Minnesota's chief contribution to the American tourist is its more than 11,000 tree-fringed lakes. No matter where the traveler may go in Minnesota he is bound to be either crossing a river or running alongside a colorful lake shore.

Minneapolis and St. Paul—the twin cities—are well worth a day's visit. Within their boundaries the visitors will find 18 lakes and lakelets where all kinds of recreation facilities are available.

Then there is the trip to Lake Superior where ocean-going steamers of Canada's steamship lines offer some interesting fresh water cruises, eventually winding up on the St. Lawrence River and on to eastern Canadian cities. My trips up around Lake Superior in past years have given me a taste for this country. To me there's nothing quite like the bold red rocks against blue waters with bright sunshine sending out a hundred varied hues. This region with its pine forests offers unlimited amount of rugged country, so much of it that when you are wandering along some woodland trail you have no concern of suddenly coming to an end of it.

You'll find natives calling their State the Mother of Lakes and Rivers. And rightly too, for the rivers flow south to the Gulf of Mexico, north to the Hudson Bay, and east through the Great Lakes to the Atlantic. So it may be said that Minnesota also is the mother of three seas.

* * *

If you didn't know, Minnesota is where the great Mississippi River has its source. It is started on its long circuitous route from Lake Itaska in Minnesota's greatest park by the same name. In this 35,000-acre park, each week end during the summer, a troop of 75 Indians, aided by CCC boys, stage historical pageants for the benefit of thousands of tourists and vacationists.

Speaking of Indians, travelers who find delight in exploring their habitations will make it a point to visit the Chippewa Indian Reservation. The trip is a short one from Grand Rapids and leads through some of Minnesota's most startling scenery. The journey traverses the Chippewa National Forest all the way, passing between two of Minnesota's largest lakes, Winnibigoshish and Leech Lake, finally arriving at the interesting little town of Bimidji. Near by is the Chippewa Indian Reservation with its unique Indian Artcraft museum.

If the traveler happens to come into Minnesota by air he is likely to get the impression that the great glacier bumped and skidded over the entire countryside, nicking out lakes at every slip. But it did leave thousands of acres of forest wilderness where visitors may ride or hike to their hearts' content.

Of course, you wouldn't visit Minnesota without asking about Paul Bunyan. Be sure and pick some hardy lumberman and he'll spin yarns for you by the hour. They'll tell you that Minnesota's lakes are the footprints of Babe, Paul's ox; the Mississippi's source was a leak that could not be mended in his water cart; and how this phenomenal giant cut forests down with one sweep of his ax.

* * *

If you come into Minnesota over the Canadian border as I will be doing, you will stop off to take in the Rainy Lake region. International Falls is a stepping off place, and here is country yet to be invaded by man.

Another profitable side trip is to Scenic State Park. Here, if you have the time to count them, there are 485 lakes and one of the largest remaining stands of virgin timber. One may spend weeks in this vicinity exploring the lakes' numerous crooks and crannies by canoe.

If your interest is in mining operations, the town of Tower, near Grand Rapids, is the site of the State's first mining operations. Other such centers include Virginia, Hibbing, and Nashwauk.

At Hibbing, incidentally, is the world's largest open pit iron mine, the Hull-Rust-Sellers pit, four and one half miles long, two miles wide, and nearly 500 feet deep. It is open to visitors, and travelers should accept the invitation.

It is easy to reach Minnesota, for there are good highways leading into the State from the north, south, east, or west. It is served by the major northern railroads of the United States as well as by North West airlines by connection from the overland air routes by means of Hanford airlines originating out of Omaha.

N. Y.'s Rent Level Condemned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29—More than one fourth of this City's population cannot afford to pay more than $30 a month for rent, acording to Miss Helen Alfred, Secretary and Executive Director of the National Public Housing Conference. Housing, therefore, must take a "realistic approach" to the problem and not be built to rent at a higher price than those for whom the shelter is designed can afford. Miss Alfred told a meeting of the Housing Committee of the City Council April 27.

Citing Labor Department figures to show that one half of the native white families in this City received incomes of less than $1,814 in the year 1935-'36, while 28.3 per cent of the City's population only earned between $750 and $1,750 a year, Miss Alfred said high rentals could not be paid by these wage earners.

"They are housed in the slums, in most cases paying more rent than they can afford for accommodations that are below modern standards of health and which are in ancient, overcrowded tenements," she continued.

"There are today about 861,477 families in New York City with an income of less than $35 a week. By the standards adopted for Public Housing projects, the total incomes of the families rehoused may not be more than five times the rent. In other words, these nearly 900,000 families can pay no more than $30 a month for rent—the majority considerably less—since hundreds of thousands of wage-working families have incomes below $35 a week."

Higher commuting rates kept many of the low-income families from living outside the City's limits, she said.

Tour-a-bouts

Easter lilies with the Bermuda dew still on them is the way Mrs. W. M. Kimball of Los Angeles, Calif., likes to receive them. Five dozen of these lilies, cut in the gardens of the Hotel Bermudiana, reached Mrs. Kimball's home 23 hours later. The flowers were shipped at her request via the Bermuda Clipper and transcontinental air lines, arriving in excellent condition.

* * *

Old English music of the 16th and 17th centuries will be featured at the Cambridge University Festival scheduled from July 30 to Aug. 6. A novelty of the program will be madrigals sung from boats on the river in a romantic setting which always attracts capacity audiences. In addition, the American Express Travel Service says, an open-air pageant of English music will be given, sacred music of the Tudor and Restoration periods will be sung in the chapels of St. John's and King's, and performances of Shakespeare's "The Tempest," with the entire incidental music for it by Henry Purcell, will be presented.

* * *

The first book fair of the South has been scheduled for Charlotte, N. C., May 4 to 7. A dozen publishers will exhibit their wares and there will be addresses, teas, receptions, and a symposium on southern literature. Seventy-seven practicing authors of the Carolinas have been invited to participate including Thomas Wolfe, of Asheville.

* * *

One of the first acts of the New French Cabinet was the passing of a bill which will be a new inducement to tourists visiting France this year, according to an announcement made by the French Government Tourist Bureau and the office of the French National Railroads. Tourists traveling by rail and effecting a stay of at least six days in France will be given a reduction of 40 per cent as against regular fares in all classes. Tourists traveling by motor will enjoy, under similar conditions, a reduction in gasoline costs.

* * *

Rail Notes —The Pennsylvania Railroad will place in operation this summer between its Atlantic seaboard and western terminals the largest fleet of modern design passenger trains in the east. It will offer the passenger the widest range of private room accommodations ever provided for travel.

* * *

Word from Chicago and North Western Railway says that the famous North Woods daylight train the Flambeau will offer spring service from Chicago beginning Friday, May 27. It will operate each week end, on Friday and Saturday, until June 17, when it will go into its regular daily summer service.

* * *

Seaboard Air Line Railway announced new spring and summer schedules early this week. The principal change out of New York is that in the Southern States Special which, under daylight saving time, will leave at 9:30 a. m., with arrival times at southern points being one hour earlier than during the winter season.

* * *

The colorful Pacific Coast speedster, The Daylight, streamliner between Los Angeles and San Francisco, created a new world's record for long-distance trains with 253,000 passengers handled. . . . Double and single bedrooms are now available between Chicago and Omaha-Lincoln, on the Burlington's Fast Mail, west-bound, and on the Ak-Sar-Ben, east-bound. . . . There are now two Chicago-San Francisco streamliners—the City of San Francisco and the semi-streamlined Forty Niner. . . . More than 1,600 miles of the Great Northern's route are operating behind electric or oil-burning locomotives.

Mexico Expects New Salina Cruz To Revive Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The once famous port of Salina Cruz will soon be reopened to international traffic in an attempt by Mexico's Ministry of Communications to restore this Southern Pacific harbor to the important place it once held before the construction of the Panama Canal diminished its importance.

The work on this port was begun, at the beginning of the present century. It progressed so well that by 1907, Mexico had a well-equipped port ready to receive the largest vessels afloat. Since it was vastly important at a time because it provided the shortest route between the Atlantic and Pacific for interoceanic shipping, it flourished and by 1913 5,000 tons of freight daily passed through the port. The total value at that time of the freight transported from the Atlantic to the Pacific was approximately $40,000,000 and from the Pacific to the Atlantic, approximately $12,000,000, proving effectively that the $40,000,000 invested in the port had been well spent.

In 1914, however, the Panama Canal was opened and most of the traffic which had up till then gone through the Isthmus of Tehuantepec was sent through the new route, causing a decline in the traffic of Salina Cruz and Puerto Mexico. This drop in business caused the Government to neglect the port to such an extent that, in later years, there were not even sufficient accommodations for the smallest of ocean liners.

But in recent years, the reclamation of this port has been one of the main government projects. Warehouses are being constructed or repaired, docks built and the port dredged. Approximately $350,000 have been spent at Salina Cruz and a like sum at Puerto Mexico.

It is believed by officials that the reopening of Salina Cruz will be a great benefit to the country since the Tehuantepec Railroad crosses a tropical zone which, in itself, can ship a million tons of fruit annually through the port. This is apart from the large quantities of lumber and other products which the tropics can furnish in order to compete favorably with the other Central American countries. The Mexican Government expects the entire southern section of the country to benefit from the increased rail and waterways now being built.

The crowded condition of the Panama Canal at present would greatly favor the shipping of much freight through the Isthmus of Salina Cruz there to make connections with outgoing steamers to all parts of the world.

Torchlights 'n' Everything' When Voteless Capital Votes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 28—A real old-fashioned torchlight parade and rally with red flares, " 'n'everything" will usher in the first voting that Washingtonians have experienced in years.

The voteless capital's vote set for Saturday, April 30, will just be a straw vote, but it will give Congress an idea of whether people here want the real vote.

All residents of Washington more than 21 are urged to go to nearby schoolhouses and vote on two questions: "Do you want the right to vote for officials of your own city government in the District of Columbia?" and "do you want the right to vote for President of the United States and for Members of Congress from the District of Columbia?"

At the present time "taxation without representation" exists in the nation's capital. The citizens of the District pay taxes but have no voice in how the money shall be raised or spent.

A Constitutional Amendment would be necessary to enable Congress to give District residents a voting representative in Congress. Years ago the District had an elected delegate who was authorized to speak on the floors of Congress but was not allowed to vote. He was in the same position as present delegates from Alaska and Hawaii.

There is wide difference of opinion whether, if the city gets the vote, the form of local government should be changed. Some favor retention of the present form of municipal corporation with three Commissioners appointed by the President. Others are advocating a larger measure of local self-government.

The history of the capital's local government has been stormy. In its early days, the District was constituted as a regular municipality with a Mayor and City Council elected by popular vote. In the "gilded age" after the Civil War its muddy streets, poor water system, and tumbled down buildings were notorious. Chief crusader for an extensive modernization plan was Alexander R. Shepherd, a prosperous local builder, who had the Washington Star behind him. Congress listened and in 1871 instituted a territorial form of government, to be administered by a Governor, a Board of Public Works, and a legislative council of 11 members, all appointed by the President.

Alexander Shepherd became executive officer of the Board of Public Works and later Governor. With Czarlike zeal he constructed many miles of sewers, paved streets, laid sidewalks and provided waterworks, parks, and street lights. Then the panic of 1873 struck. Hard times increased the opposition to Shepherd's extravagance. Congress abolished the office of Governor and substituted a commission form of government. The final installment of the Shepherd debt that ran way beyond legal limits was finally paid off in 1922. The Commission form of government which his "spending campaign" brought about still continues.

China 'Seizes' Ship Claimed by Japanese

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29 (AP)—The Chinese Government announced yesterday it had expropriated the freighter Kwang-yuan, laden with scrap iron originally destined for Japan, and had taken possession.

In the latest move of the months-old dispute over the ship, Chinese Consul General C. C. Huang said he had discharged the ship's Japanese captain and placed a Chinese in command.

Originally, the ship was an American vessel, but it was sold to Chinese shippers in Cheefoo. The Japanese contended it later was purchased by a Japanese steamship company. The Chinese claimed the reported purchase was at the point of a Japanese bayonet when Japanese captured Cheefoo.

Court actions are pending over title to the vessel and its cargo.

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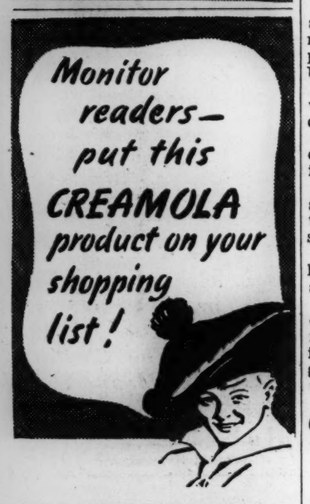

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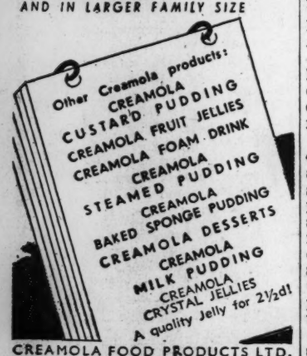

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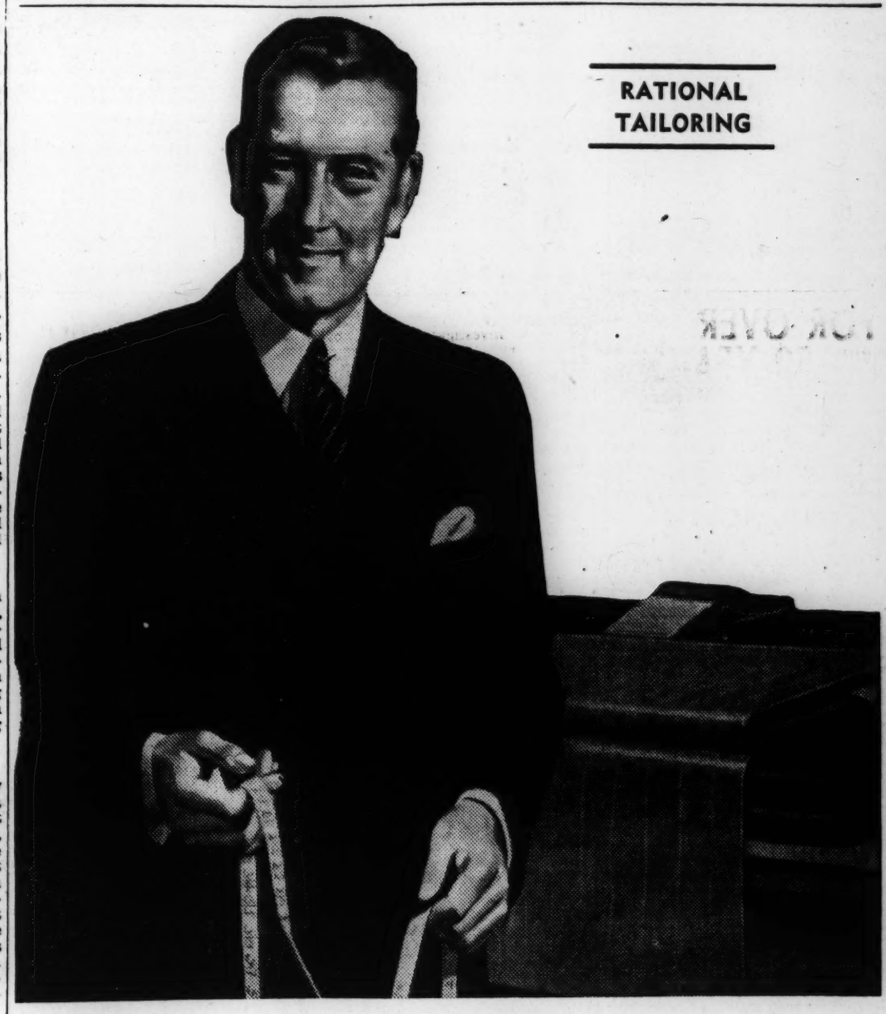

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The suit you buy from The Fifty Shilling Tailors will be made to your own individual measurements. Rational Tailoring is not mass production. Men would never be satisfied with mass produced suits. They want their own personal ideas incorporated in the style, they want allowances made for their own figures—one shoulder may be a little higher than the other, a slight roundness of the back perhaps, which must be disguised—all these things give men the opportunity of indulging all their pet ideas with regard to clothes.

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Another thing that a man looks for when buying a suit is good finish—he expects the buttons to stay on while he gives his suit reasonable wear, he expects the lining to be strong, the pockets and lapels to keep their shape. All these qualities will be found in any garment you buy from The Fifty Shilling Tailors.

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Every transaction between our customers and ourselves is covered by that straightforward guarantee. So you see it is part of our business to ensure that you are completely satisfied. Why not give me the opportunity of measuring you next week?

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New York 'Cousins' of Red Sox—1938 State Golf Handicaps—Saturday Sports

Yankees Lose Another Game In Sox Series

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Red Sox have their eyes on a first division berth in the American League and they mean to get it the hard way—by beating the Yankees. In finishing fifth last season, the Boston club won only seven out of 22 from the world titleholders, losing games by such scores as 15 to 0, 10 to 4, and 11 to 3. At a time when the Sox threatened to take permanent possession of a place in the money, the Yanks came along and ruined the idea.

But this year, with the pennant race less than two weeks old, Joe Cronin and his mates have treated the champs like a second division pushover. In five meetings to date, including yesterday's engagement at the Stadium, the Sox have come up with four victories and are the chief reason why the powerful McCarthymen are in the lower bracket.

Yankee Attack Cold

To quote a few figures, Cronin's pitchers have held the New York offense to slightly more than six hits per game, and less than three runs. When considering the reputation of the Stadium outfit, this is something to write home about.

On the afternoon of April 19, Jack Wilson and Fritz Ostermueller combined to hold the Yanks to a pair of hits. The latter gave up only one hit in six innings of relief pitching. In the following game, the big city club managed 13 hits facing Johnny Marcum, but lost to a Red Sox attack that produced only three. Twelve of McCarthy's heroes were left stranded on the bases.

Of course, the champions have started the defense of their title without the right-handed punch of Joe Di Maggio. They missed him. But the Red Sox record still looks good with such hitters as Rolfe, Selkirk, Gehrig, Hoag and Henrich down that batting order.

Grove's Second

Yesterday, Lefty Grove pitched a five-hitter for the Red Sox, blanking the Ruppert sluggers in every inning except the third. After his mates piled up a 6-to-1 lead at the end of the fourth, "Old Mose" was never seriously threatened. It was his second victory, as compared with no defeats. The Red Sox ended the game with a triple play, Foxx to Cronin to Foxx.

Boston pounded Lefty Gomez and Lee Stine for 12 hits, Cramer and Doerr each getting three. Joe Vosmik, who contributed two doubles toward the triumph, has now hit safely in eight straight games.

Lou Gehrig, for the first time in his colorful career, is hearing the wrath of home fans. The Yankee first baseman, with only three hits in 34 official trips to the plate, is gripped in one of the most prolonged slumps since his arrival in the American League. He is using every remedy known to the batting industry, but without "luck."

It is pointed out that Gehrig has always been at his best when fellows like Babe Ruth and Joe Di Maggio have been around to set the pace. Perhaps Di Mag's return to center field will be the signal for Lou to start hitting again.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Indians retained first place in the American League yesterday by out-slugging the Browns, 11 to 6. Washington, with Wes Ferrell and Buddy Lewis playing starring roles, topped the Athletics, 7 to 2. Lewis drove in six runs while Ferrell pitched.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Giants, who are trying for their third successive flag in the National League, took over first place yesterday when Schumacher and Leiber beat the Bees, 4 to 2. Schummie pitched a five-hitter and Hank came through with a three-run homer in the first inning.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Terrymen have now won eight straight. They have not been set back since Jim Turner, of Boston, did it on the second day of the season.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Pirates slipped to second place when Cardinal Bob Weiland, who stopped them five times in 1937, delivered winning ball for 7⅓ innings. The Cubs jumped up into third position in the race by outclassing Cincinnati. Although hit hard in spots, Bill Lee blanked the Reds for eight innings. They rallied for five runs in the ninth, but could not overcome the Chicago run total of 12.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Phillies outhit the Dodgers, 9 to 6, but absorbed a 6-to-3 defeat.

British Open at Sandwich

LONDON, April 29 (AP)—The Royal St. George's Club course at Sandwich was selected today for the British open golf championship July 6-7-8. The same layout will be used for part of the qualifying round July 4 and 5.

The championship originally was awarded to the Royal Cinque Ports Club at Deal, but this course was so badly damaged by floods in February and by a subsequent drought that it is not fit for championship play.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	6	1	.857
Baltimore	6	2	.750
Jersey City	5	2	.714
Buffalo	4	3	.571
Syracuse	3	5	.375
Rochester	3	5	.375
Montreal	2	6	.250
Toronto	1	6	.143

Results April 28

Jersey City 5, Rochester 4.
Newark 4, Montreal 2.
Buffalo 3, Syracuse 2.
Baltimore 11, Toronto 4.

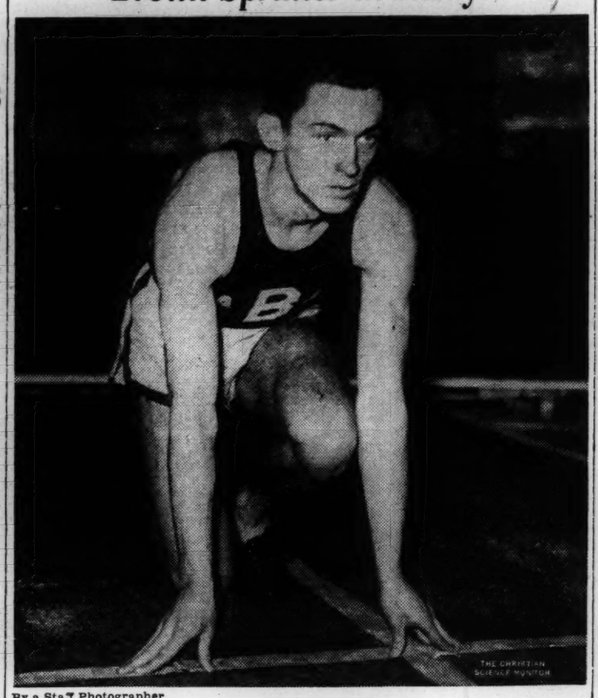
N. Y. U. Elects Calitri

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29—Junius Calitri '39 has been elected captain of the New York University swimming team for next year.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow Fenway Park 3 P. M.
Red Sox vs. Philadelphia
Seats at Kennedy Baseball Ticket Office Hub. 2195

Brown Sprinter in Relays



By a Staff Photographer

Kenneth Clapp

Sophomore Dashman of Bruins Who Will Challenge Larry Scanlon for Supremacy

Crew, Baseball, and Track Feature Harvard Program

Harvard's varsity baseball team will meet Princeton in the opening Eastern Intercollegiate League Game of the Harvard home season at Soldiers Field tomorrow at 3 p. m., and the varsity and freshman track and field teams will compete in the second Annual New England Relay Carnival in the Stadium which has attracted more than 550 athletes and promises some of the best competition of the early track season.

The track and field competition is to start at 1.30 p. m. and it will be possible for followers of intercollegiate athletics to see the major part of both the track meet and the baseball game.

Harvard and Princeton met a week ago at Princeton in one of the wildest and wooliest games that has been played in the Intercollegiate League in years. Harvard won 14-13 as a result of a ninth-inning rally in which it scored seven runs and Princeton coming to bat last scored four runs to almost tie up the ball game. The teams scored 27 runs, made 35 hits, and had 12 errors in the nine-inning game. Both Coach Fred Mitchell of Harvard and Bill Clarke of Princeton look for a much tighter game tomorrow.

Ingalls Available

Harvard expects for the first time since the opening game of the southern trip to have Eddie Ingalls, ace pitcher, available for mound duty. Coach Mitchell will not start him, however, unless his arm is right. Should Ingalls not pitch, Mitchell is undecided who the alternate twirler will be and the selection will come from among Art Johns, Tom Healey or Slim Curtiss.

Princeton, probably will give the starting pitching assignment to Bob Riddle, former Peddie School athlete, who started the game at Princeton a week ago and held Harvard runless the first three innings. Ed Givens, formerly of Abington High will be the Princeton catcher. Princeton's infield has Bill Fallon of Swampscott at first base, John Knowlles at second base, Ashby Harper at short and Ed Novak at third base. The starting outfield will have Brooks Jones in centerfield, Ray Jabara in right field, and Mark Hill in left field.

Relay Carnival

The New England Relay Carnival will include events for varsity and freshman track and field teams and will have an open scholastic 100-yard dash and four school relays. Outstanding events should be the open intercollegiate 100-yard dash, the open mile and two mile, the varsity hammer throw and the varsity mile relay.

The dash field brings together two of the outstanding sprinters in New England ranks, Larry Scanlon of Holy Cross and Ken Clapp of Brown, the fast sophomore who forced Scanlon to do 9.9 last Saturday at Providence. Clapp as a freshman did 9.7 for the 100 and Scanlon has been the New England Intercollegiate 100-yard dash champion for the last two years.

The Crimson oarsmen open their rowing season tomorrow on the Charles against M. I. T. and Rutgers. Harvard will be defending the Rowe Cup which it won last year.

Coach Tom Bolles has molded a powerful crew this year and those who have seen the varsity boat in practice class it as a better aggregation than that of last season, which lost only one race.

Harvard's jayvee and 150-pounders also figure in the Rowe Cup competition and will be seen on the Charles tomorrow. The M. I. T. freshmen will race against the Crimson yearlings in a preliminary encounter.

Harvard Schedule

Thirteen Harvard teams will compete tomorrow in one of the heaviest week-end schedulings of the spring sport season. Ten of the sport teams will compete in Cambridge and three away:

The Time Schedule at Cambridge

1:30 P. M.—New England Relay Carnival at Harvard Stadium.
2:00 P. M.—Junior Varsity Rugby game against Princeton at Soldiers Field.
3:00 P. M.—Varsity Baseball and Rugby games against Princeton at Soldiers Field; freshman lacrosse game against Andover at New Athletic Field; freshman crew race again t M. I. T.
3:30 P. M.—Junior varsity crew against M. I. T. and Rutgers.
4:00 P. M.—Varsity 150-lb. crew against M. I. T
4:30 P. M.—Varsity crew against M. I. T. and Rutgers.

Away From Cambridge

Varsity lacrosse against Dartmouth at Hanover; freshman baseball against Providence College at Providence; varsity tennis against Columbia at New York.

Eastern College Scores

Baseball

Providence College 16, Bates 3.
Wesleyan 17, Bowdoin 16.
Williams 6, Colby 4.
Maine 6, Northeastern 3.
Villanova 11, Colgate 8.

Golf

Princeton 8, Holy Cross 1.
Williams 6½, Bowdoin 2½.

Tennis

Williams 7½, Bowdoin 1½.
M. I. T. 6, Worcester Tech 0.

W. G. A. Team Standing

	Matches Won	Matches Lost	Points Won	Points Lost
Central	3	0	18	9
Midland	2	1	19	8
The Country Club.	2	1	17	10
Northern	2	1	15	12
Southern	0	3	5	22
Middlesex	0	3	7	20

Boston Twilight Golf League Standing

	Won	Lost
Charles River	12	3
Winchester	11½	3½
Weston	10	5
Brae Burn	5	10
Wellesley	3½	11½
Commonwealth	3	12

Kozeluh Brothers To Match Strokes

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 29 (AP)—The brothers Kozeluh—Karel, the defending champion, and Jan, the challenger—match strokes today in the semi-final feature match of the Greenbrier open tennis tournament.

In the other half of the bracket to determine who will meet one of the Kozeluhs for the singles title, Bruce Barnes, of Austin, Texas, will clash with Joe Whalen, of New York.

Jan Kozeluh, of Miami, Fla., dropped the veteran George Lott of Boston from the race yesterday in a five-set battle, winning 6—4, 2—6, 7—9, 6—2, 6—2 while Barnes eliminated Herman Peterson, of Fishers Island, N. Y., 6—0, 4—6, 7—5, 6—4. Karl Kozeluh, the Czechoslovakian star from Greenwich, Conn., and Whalen advanced to the semifinals Wednesday.

In the semifinals of the doubles play, Barnes and Lott meet Malcolm Hill of Boston and George Jennings of Chicago for the chance to play the Kozeluh boys in the finals.

Ocean Breezes

Parker W. Whittemore of Boston and Gloucester, vice-commodore of the Eastern Point Yacht Club, sent his new 43-foot sloop rigged cruiser racer over to Lawley's Shipyard, Neponset, today for stepping of mast and installation of a Gray 420 straight-drive motor. The craft, known as the Vita Vingar, or "White Wings," is from the trestleboard of Knud H. Reimers of Stockholm, Sweden, and arrived at Boston from Gothenburg abroad the Swedish motorship Vingaren. It is built of mahogany and has bunk room for four aboard.

♪ ♪ ♪

Another overseas-built yacht—this one of the 30-square meter class—is to be shipped in June from Sweden to Boston for the Beverly Yacht Club Syndicate at Marion, Mass., headed by Lester Watson. This vessel was built at Karlsborg from designs of Harry Becker of Stockholm, and should arrive in Boston late in June.

♪ ♪ ♪

International interest is again developing in the annual races for the President's Bowl, to be run late in August. The 30-square meter yacht coming from Sweden in June is to enter the contest and two similar craft are to come from England after racing abroad during the summer to attempt to get a leg on the trophy here.

Grads Retain Title

EDMONTON, Alberta, April 29 (CP)—Edmonton Grads retained their Canadian women's basketball championship by defeating Toronto Consols 58-13. It was Grads' third straight victory over the easterners, the other games ending 72-28 and 66-29.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	8	3	.727
Indianapolis	8	4	.667
St. Paul	6	4	.600
Minneapolis	6	6	.500
Toledo	6	6	.500
Louisville	5	5	.500
Milwaukee	4	8	.333
Columbus	2	9	.182

Results April 28

No games scheduled

College Dinghy Crews to Race Here on Charles

The largest number of colleges ever to be represented in a single intercollegiate sailing regatta will compete in the Charles River Basin Sunday in the semiannual invitation regatta for the Boston Dinghy Club Trophy under the auspices of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Of 30 colleges invited to compete, 21 have already entered crews and several others which have raced in the past are expected to enter before Sunday morning. Morgan Harris of the Boston Dinghy Club will be chairman of the race committee.

M. I. T. Is Host

The M. I. T. Nautical Association is the host for the occasion, the competition being in their fleet of 40-Owen designed 12½-foot dinghies, the largest college fleet in the world, which is maintained at the Institute for student competition and instruction under the supervision of Walter C. Wood.

Colleges entered so far include McGill, American International, Amherst, Boston University, Brown, Cornell, Dartmouth, Georgetown, Harvard, Holy Cross, M. I. T., New Hampshire, Northeastern, Princeton, R. I. State, Rutgers, Trinity, Tufts, Williams, Worcester Polytech, and Yale. Others expected are: Boston College, Haverford, Pennsylvania, and Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.

The Boston Dinghy Club Trophy has been in competition four times. M. I. T. won it in the spring of 1936, and lost it to Cornell in the fall of that year. Brown won the cup in the spring of 1937 and M. I. T., winning last fall, is now defender of the trophy.

Clever Crews

Each college is to be represented by the two crews, most of whom are adept yachtsmen. Some have shown their ability at the helm in past intercollegiate competition. Johnny Schwab of McGill University gave a potent example of Canadian sailing proficiency last fall. Gardner Cox, a Princeton freshman, was high point man at the Brown and the Indian Harbor regattas this winter. Stanley Turner of Williams was no mean contender in the Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association meet last week.

Among the veterans to be present who have more than held their own in previous regattas are "Stew" Albright, Dartmouth; Chandler Hovey, Jr., and Jim Rousmarier, Harvard; "Bunny" Fletcher and Johnny Mason, Brown; "Chip" Tyson, Cornell; and Runyon Colie, Herman Hanson, newly elected commodore, and Eric Olson, vice-commodore of the M. I. T. fleet.

Husky Nine Faces Wildcats Tomorrow

Northeastern will play its second New England College Conference League game of the week tomorrow at Huntington Field when it meets the University of New Hampshire.

Gus Rook is tentatively slated to pitch for the Huskies with Frank Meehan as an alternate possibility. If Rook pitches, either Alex Struziero or Ray Johnson will fill in at the center field spot. Otherwise the revised line-up that Coach Herb Gallagher tried against Maine yesterday will be retained, despite the visitors' 6-to-3 victory.

The New Hampshire visitors include several former Greater Boston stars with Art Johnson of Chelsea installed at first base and Lester Flanzbaum of Winthrop at shortstop. Norman Nathanson of Millis is one of the pitching nominations.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Lavagetto, Dodgers	4	16	3	11	.688
O'Dea, Cubs	5	15	4	9	.600
Trosky, Indians	9	31	14	15	.484
Steinbacher, White Sox	7	27	5	13	.481
Hayes, Athletics	8	19	2	9	.474
Lombardi, Reds	9	26	2	12	.462

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Fletcher Back on First Base

BULLETIN

Today's game between the Bees and New York Giants was postponed because of the cold weather. The engagement will probably be played as part of a doubleheader when the Giants return to Boston early in July.

As the Bees faced their final series with the Giants and made ready to ride the pullmans for almost three weeks, Elbie Fletcher was their first baseman. After looking at Max West stumble around the bag in seven games, Manager Casey Stengel is convinced that the rookie's only chance to play in the majors is in the role of outfielder.

Stengel played along with West as long as he could. The Pacific coast youngster, who hit so well in the South, was just a misfit. He didn't belong there. A year or two in double-A ball might polish him off, but the National League is no place for so green a youngster to learn the trade.

In left field, where the pressure of playing a strange position is removed, West should start to hit. With only six safeties in 28 times up, the boy has been a disappointment. But he must be given credit for trying to help the club. Stengel handed him a big assignment when he asked him to hit big league pitching and at the same time fill in for the outstanding defensive first sacker in the business.

Although he failed to hit in the Grapefruit League, Fletcher may be a much improved ball player as a result of the West experiment. Last year the Milton youth had the bag to himself, without competition. Now he must hustle to retain regular employment. Despite the poor showing of West in recent games, Stengel might be tempted to give the experiment another test should the bottom fall completely out of Fletcher's batting average.

Yesterday, however, Elbie was the hero in defeat. The Giants beat the Bees, 4 to 2, when Hank Leiber's homer scored three runs in the first inning, but the pride of Milton drove in his team's only runs and played his usual sparkling game in the field. His triple in deep right-center scored Di Maggio and Shoffner in the third inning.

Milburn Shoffner, the left-hander, might have stopped the winning streak of the National League champs—which has now reached eight games—if he had not thrown that home run ball to Leiber in the first inning. Thereafter, the Terrymen managed only one run, and that was driven in by Pitcher Hal Schumacher.

♪ ♪ ♪

The batting slumps of Gene Moore and Tony Cuccinello in the middle of the lineup have hurt the Bees. Gene has gone hitless in three straight games and Tony in two.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Giants have now hit 14 home runs this spring, for a total of 29 runs batted in. This must be a record for the Terry regime.

♪ ♪ ♪

From here, the Giants return to the Polo Grounds for a three-game series with the Dodgers, their traditional rivals.

♪ ♪ ♪

Tomorrow, at Fenway Park, the Red Sox open a three-game set with the Philadelphia Athletics. Then come the western clubs.

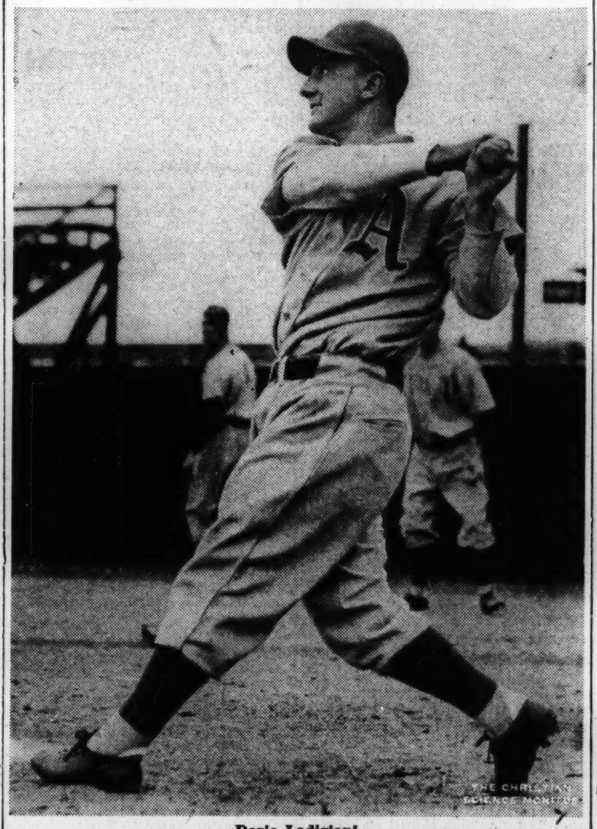
English School Crew Coming To Tabor Oarsmen

For the first time an English eight-oared crew is planning to visit in the United States and row with one of our school crews. During the summer vacation the Radley College oarsmen will come to Marion, Mass., to visit for a week at Tabor Academy, and row against the Tabor crew over the Henley distance of a mile and five-sixteenths.

After the Henley Regatta of 1937, during which the Tabor crew renewed friendly contacts with the English schools for the fourth time, an invitation was extended to the Radley crew for a visit to the United States. They will arrive in New York on the Aquitania, Aug. 11 and travel directly to Tabor.

Radley is one of England's best rowing schools. It is located on the Thames, at Abingdon, just outside of Oxford, has an enrollment of 400 boys, and was founded in 1847. The present headmaster—J. W. Wilkes—is a cordial supporter of the exchange program, which has been operating between the two countries since 1927 and now includes 18 schools in England and 18 in America.

Here With A's Tomorrow



Dario Ladigiani

New Hard-Hitting Second Baseman Who Will Face Red Sox Tomorrow and Sunday. The Youngster Already Has Hit Three Home Runs for Connie Mack's Team

Lynch Handicap Raised From One To Two in Golf

Francis Ouimet continues to hold the distinction of being the only scratch man in the Massachusetts Golf Association handicap list. The official list of changes for four and under, issued this afternoon, jump from scratch to two.

Joe Lynch, former M. G. A. champion in 1933, had his handicap of last year raised from one to two. Ted Bishop of Woodland, Wilfred Crossley of Norfolk, Jesse Guilford of Woodland, Dave Whiteside of New Bedford, present state champion, and F. J. Wright, Jr., of Trapelo, are the other two handicap men.

Bishop was lowered from 3 to 2, Eddie Martin of Sandy Burr from 4 to 3, Gerald Anderson of Green Hill, R. W. Knowles, Jr., of The Country Club, and A. V. Rogers, Jr., of Winchester, from 5 to 4. Handicaps raised were:

J. P. Lynch, Blue Hill 1 to 2.
W. O. Blaney, Brae Burn, 2 to 3.
Clark Hodder, Framingham, 2 to 4.
M. F. Heath, Jr., Brae Burn, 3 to 4.
John H. Nies, United Shoe, 3 to 4.
J. M. Batchelder, 4 to 5.
R. W. Brown, Jr., 4 to 5.
A. V. Ellis, 4 to 5.
Fred Hannon, 4 to 5.
Howard Paul 4 to 5.

Lawson Predicts Track Is Faster For Penn Relays

PHILADELPHIA, April 29 (AP)—Bigger, better and maybe faster than ever, the 44th renewal of that great intercollegiate relay carnival, the Penn Relays, opened today at Franklin Field.

Headed by the invitation 120-yard high hurdles, 29 events were scheduled to be run off this afternoon, with the remainder of the special events and relays set for Saturday afternoon. Attendance was expected to surpass the 30,000 of last year.

Ted Day, of Yale, and John Donovan, of Dartmouth, head the field in the hurdle event, won last year by Forrest Towns, of Georgia in 14 6-10 seconds.

With Olympic Coach Lawson Robertson, of Penn, predicting the track "is about a second faster than at this time last year," interest centered on what Indiana and North Texas State Teachers would do.

Two members of the Indiana team which last year dominated the relays—winning the four-mile distance medley and the half-mile relay—were injured in an automobile accident en route to the games. However, Coach E. C. "Billy" Hayes expects both Mel Truitt and Malcolm Hicks to run well.

Don Lash, another Hoosier who was injured in the crash at Knightstown, Ind., expected to arrive late today. Lash, now a graduate student at Indiana, is entered in the 3,000 meters and the invitation mile against Glenn Cunningham and Gene Venzke.

The North Texas Teachers, led by the Brown and Rideout twins, hope to repeat their feat of last year in winning the 440-yard relay and the Class B mile. The Brown twins, Elmer and Delmer, and the Rideouts, Wayne and Blaine, have been working out since their arrival here early in the week and are in good shape.

Red Sox

Batting Averages

	Games	A.B.	Runs	Hits	R.B.I.	Ave.
Wilson	1	1	0	1	0	1.000
Peacock	2	2	0	1	0	.500
Cramer	10	38	9	13	4	.342
Vosmik	10	44	9	15	3	.341
Cronin	10	36	7	12	3	.333
Chapman	10	34	3	11	9	.324
Foxx	10	39	5	11	15	.282
Doerr	10	32	3	8	6	.250
Higgins	10	35	7	7	9	.200
Ostermueller	2	5	1	1	0	.200
Desautels	9	24	4	4	2	.167
McNair	3	2	0	0	0	.000
Nonnenkamp	8	5	0	0	0	.000
Gaffke	3	1	0	0	0	.000
Berg	3	3	0	0	0	.000
Humphreys	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Midkiff	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Wagner	2	2	1	0	0	.000
Dickman	2	0	0	0	0	.000
Grove	3	2	0	0	0	.000
Bagby	2	2	0	0	0	.000
McKain	3	2	0	0	0	.000
Marcum	4	8	1	0	0	.000
Rogers	1	1	0	0	0	.000

Pitching Records

	Games	I'ngs	Hits	Won	Lost	P.C.
Grove	3	23	16	2	0	1.000
Ostermueller	2	15	5	2	0	1.000
Bagby	2	6⅔	5	1	0	1.000
Marcum	3	18	27	1	1	.500
McKain	3	7⅔	7	0	1	.000
Dickman	2	3⅓	8	0	1	.000
Wagner	2	3⅓	2	0	1	.000
Wilson	1	3	1	0	0	.000
Rogers	1	2⅔	3	0	0	.000
Midkiff	1	3	4	0	0	.000
Humphreys	1	⅔	2	0	0	.000

Bees

Batting Averages

	Games	A.B.	Runs	Hits	R.B.I.	Ave.
Fletcher	6	6	1	2	2	.333
Maggert	3	3	0	1	0	.333
Shoffner	2	6	1	2	0	.333
MacFayden	2	3	0	1	0	.333
Di Maggio	8	29	2	8	4	.276
Warstler	8	30	2	8	2	.267
English	9	26	2	6	2	.231
West	8	28	4	6	1	.214
Mueller	5	16	1	3	0	.188
Johnson	7	29	2	5	1	.172
Moore	8	32	2	5	5	.156
Turner	2	7	1	1	0	.143
Lopez	3	10	1	1	0	.100
Kahle	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Cooney	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Mayo	2	1	0	0	0	.000
Garms	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Fette	2	3	0	0	0	.000
Gabler	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Errickson	1	1	0	0	0	.000
Balas	1	0	0	0	0	.000

Pitching Records

	Games	I'ings	Hits	Won	Lost	P.C.
Turner	2	18	11	2	0	1.000
Fette	2	14	12	1	1	.500
MacFayden	2	9⅓	8	1	1	.500
Shoffner	2	17	18	0	2	.000
Balas	1	1⅓	3	0	0	.000
Errickson	1	2⅓	3	0	0	.000
Gabler	1	⅓	3	0	0	.000
Weir	1	6⅔	7	0	0	.000
Lanning	1	1	4	0	0	.000

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	7	2	.778
Washington	7	3	.700
Boston	6	4	.600
Chicago	4	4	.500
New York	5	6	.455
St. Louis	4	5	.444
Detroit	2	6	.250
Philadelphia	2	7	.222

Results April 28

Boston 6, New York 1.
Washington 7, Philadelphia 2.
Cleveland 11, St. Louis 6.
One game postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	9	1	.900
Pittsburgh	8	2	.800
Chicago	6	4	.600
Boston	4	4	.500
Brooklyn	4	5	.444
Cincinnati	3	7	.300
St. Louis	3	7	.300
Philadelphia	1	8	.111

Results April 28

New York 4, Boston 2.
Brooklyn 6, Philadelphia 3.
St. Louis 5, Pittsburgh 3.
Chicago 12, Cincinnati 8.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Burleigh Grimes, Brooklyn manager, called into conference by National League President Ford Frick after banishment from two ball games.

Three Years Ago

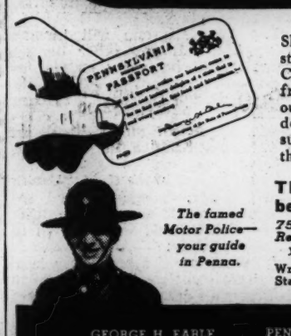
Hellmut Schroeder, Germany, set world's discus record of 174 ft. 2½ in.

Five Years Ago

Jack Quinn, oldest pitcher in big leagues, unconditionally released by Brooklyn after serving in majors since 1909.

Hotels · Resorts

Pennsylvania



Shake off that long Winter languor, and step out for a Pennsylvania Springtime. Come early for the dogwood and orchard fragrance, or wait until June for the glorious mountain display of laurel and rhododendron—but one way or the other—be sure to visit Pennsylvania this Spring, in the *refreshing* time of year!

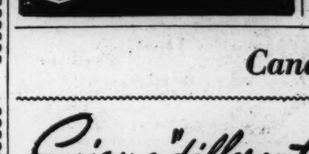
The famed Motor Police—your guide in Penna.

THE EYES OF THE NATION will be on GETTYSBURG, July 1-4.
75th Anniversary of the Battle . . . Last Reunion of the Blue and Gray . . . an event you must not miss—bring the children!

Write Dept. M for your Hospitality Passport, State Map in color, and Touring Guide Book.

GEORGE H. EARLE
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

PENNA. STATE PUBLICITY COMMISSION
HARRISBURG, PA.



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Name
Address

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Rates: Single room $3.50, double $5.00, Suites $7.00 and up

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WILLIAM B. RICE, II, President

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- Special extended visit rates
- Excellent food at reasonable prices
- We have advertised in the Monitor for 26 years.

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Here you will find delicious, moderately priced food served in air-conditioned dining rooms . . . Near The Mother Church, and close to points of historical interest, shops, and amusement . . . Every guest room has tub and shower bath, and circulating ice water . . . On principal motor routes . . . Ample parking space.

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L. E. WITNEY, Manager
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DECORATIVE SUITES
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Commissary, restaurant and shops in the building. Every hotel service available.
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Beacon St. at Kenmore Sq., Boston
Easy walk from The Mother Church
Nordblom Management Com. 4500

Splendid Views of the Fenway and the Charles

Quiet yet convenient to all points of interest in Boston. Delightful rooms—single, double, and en suite—at reasonable rates. Fine cuisine. No liquor.

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Within walking distance to The Mother Church

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Single with Bath
$2.00 to $3.00
Double with Bath
$2.50 to $4.00
25th Year of Monitor Advertising
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Single with Bath $2.25 to $3.50
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Suites for bedroom, living room and bath $8.00 and $10.00
Convenient to THE MOTHER CHURCH, and Points of Interest
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RATES: Single from $3, Double from $4

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One of Boston's Distinctive Hotels catering to a clientele appreciative of the atmosphere and comfort of a well organized home.
Comfortable rooms at nominal rates.
Within easy walking distance of The Mother Church
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Across the way from First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge—20 minutes to The Mother Church

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An ideal home hotel devoted exclusively to women. Conveniently located. Transient room rates from $1 per day. Meals 35 and 60 cents. Safe, comfortable home for women traveling alone. Booklet on request.

With kitchenette privileges!
$2 single room
A short walk from The Mother Church through the beautiful Fenway. Double room, $3 and $4.

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Robert K. Johnson, Mgr. Kenmore 3000

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A HOTEL WITH ALL THE CHARM OF A PRIVATE HOME BUT NONE OF THE HOUSEHOLD CARES
MODERATE RATES
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Close to Christian Science church
A refined GUEST HOUSE. 100 bedrooms, hot and cold water in each. Excellent Cuisine Room, inclusive of Breakfast. 37/6 to 42/- per week and 7/6 daily. Complete Tarif 55/- to 63/- and 10/- daily.
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Regular daily rates:
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All rooms with bath, shower, circulating ice water.

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For Information and Reservations Write
ROY MOULTON, Mgr.

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The Croydon
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Wilbur T. Bostwick, Managing Director

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In the heart of the shopping district with underground passageway direct to Gimbel's. Rooms with bath, $2.50 single; $3.50 double; $2.00 with running water. PLATE LUNCHEONS from $.55. Dinner from $1.00.

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BROADWAY
SHOPPING CENTER
MACY
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World Famous Women's Hotel
Where a friendly welcome awaits the woman traveler
Convenient to shops, theatres and points of interest.
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ROOM, private bath: $2.50
—Attractive Weekly Rates—
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A Welcome Such As "T. R." Would Have Given
THE
ROOSEVELT
Bernam G. Hines, Mgr. Director
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HOTEL ENDICOTT
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• NO LIQUORS SOLD

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- for the luxuriously furnished rooms, modern appointments and excellent service.
- for the Continental breakfast that is served in guests' rooms, the nightly concerts and refreshments, all courtesies of the hotel.

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TWO DANCE ORCHESTRAS . . . LOTS OF DECK SPACE

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July 18	Georgic	Nova Scotia	4	45.00
July 26	Carinthia	Nassau, Havana	10	105.00
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Aug. 6	Carinthia	Gaspe, Saguenay, Quebec, Bermuda	13	145.00
Aug. 15	Georgic	Nova Scotia	4	45.00
Aug. 20	Carinthia	Gaspe, Saguenay, Quebec, Bermuda	13	145.00
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Sept. 17	Carinthia	Port-au-Prince, Kingston, Havana, Nassau	13	122.50

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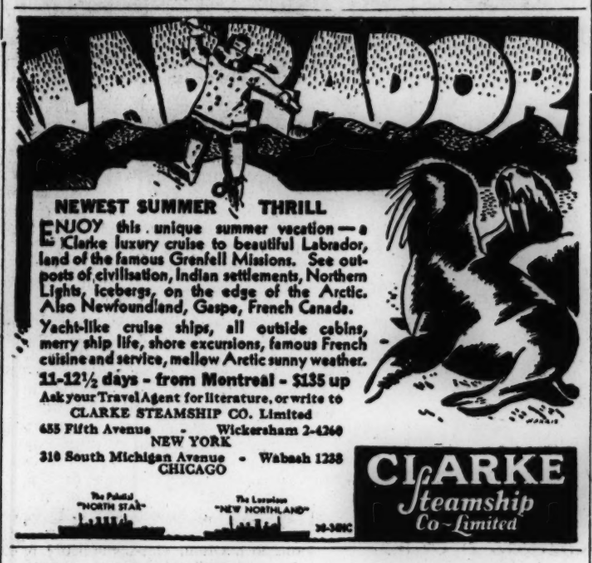
BOOK YOUR CRUISE NOW . . . IT COSTS NO MORE TO GO

CUNARD WHITE STAR



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From $2.50 Single, $3.50 Double
IF you judge room value by location, reputation and prospect then by all means inspect the rooms at the Great Northern. This distinguished hotel offers you spacious accommodations newly decorated plus the desirability of the name and fashionable location.
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Monitor Readers
We have a special rate for you at
HOTEL IROQUOIS
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49 W. Forty-fourth St., Near Fifth Ave.
Single room with bath, $2.00 up
Double room with bath, $3.00 up
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5 minutes' walk to The Mother Church

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Overlooking Ocean at Illinois Ave.
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Four short blocks to new Christian Science church
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GARAGE ADJOINING
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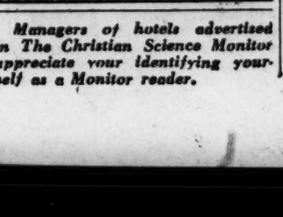
Hotel **CHRISTIE**



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June 29, S S. Normandie, 50 days, nine countries, for young people. July 7, Ile de France, 53 days, nine countries. July 7, 26 days, four countries, returns by Normandie. Our fourteenth season operating moderate priced, all-expense tours. We include superior hotels, full sightseeing, and give real personal attention. Write for folder M. Bookings effected for all travel.
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FOR ONLY $187 CABIN CLASS
CALLING AT 6 COUNTRIES
ENGLAND · BELGIUM · GERMANY
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CRUISING LINER

Lancastria
SAILING MAY 21

It's not merely a delightful, economical route to Northern Europe . . . to Plymouth, Ostend, Brunsbuttel, Copenhagen (via Kiel Canal), Memel and Helsingfors, but a most unusual opportunity for a delightful sea-voyage to ports not ordinarily reached on one convenient sailing. With these six calls the Lancastria voyage also offers you

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14 glorious days for as little as $187, Cabin Class; $144.50, Tourist Class; $113 if you go in Third Class, actually less than $10 a day! You'll like this steady, friendly cruise ship . . . with generous deck space, gym, continental cuisine and shipboard service in the traditional Cunard White Star manner. Better make your reservations now.

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To	Cabin	Tourist	Third
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Ostend	165.00	128.00	97.50
Brunsbuttel	173.00	130.50	102.50
Copenhagen	173.00	130.50	105.00
Memel	180.00	137.50	106.50
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NEXT SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK
Carinthia . . . May 7
Queen Mary . May 11
Britannic . . . May 14
Laconia . . . May 14
Samaria . . . May 21

SEE YOUR TRAVEL AGENT
CUNARD WHITE STAR

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HOTEL MONROE
AMERICAN PLAN
1870 Sacramento Street, San Francisco
Enjoy a three-day all-expense visit in San Francisco for $10. Room with bath, three excellent meals, garage; a personal guide to San Francisco points of interest.
Suites available for family groups. Most reasonable rates for semi-monthly and monthly guests.
Write for particulars.
1 block to First Church — Geo. W. Potter, Manager

Travelers will find the Hotel and Travel Pages of The Christian Science Monitor of great assistance in planning business or pleasure trips.

The Home Forum

Aunt Maggie

SHE always dressed the same: a full black dress trimmed with white collar and cuffs below a small black bonnet with long strings attached. A little under medium height, she had a low forehead, high cheek bones, and her thickly veined face never lost the bloom bred into it by the moist Irish vapors. Whenever she described another woman as comely, she drew a portrait of herself: "She's a handsome elderly woman," Aunt Maggie would announce, hitting every adjective hard, "a fine figure, an erect carriage, soft black hair slightly graying at the temples, and bright intelligent eyes."

She had come to this country as a little girl of eight in 1844, when her mother, the widow of a North of Ireland small country squire, sold her property and brought her clutch of ten bairns out to the Greater Ireland beyond the Sea. I never heard her speak much of what must have been her almost-frontier days in Cincinnati. I never heard her use an Irish word or turn of phrase. But it was the translation of wild Irish blood to the south Middle West at its moment of greatest exhilaration that bred the humors of Aunt Maggie and the Jackson tribe. Violent, noisy, the Jacksons were most themselves when together, impulse reacting on and heightening impulse, and people who saw and heard them in company swallowed hard and held on to their hats.

* * *

IF THE GAELIC Ireland of poetry and legend was an unknown book to Aunt Maggie, she pulsated with memories of the American Civil War, and from her stories of it I got an image of a flag-decked frontier river city, bands, marching men, songs, and excitement. She hated the war—her fiancé, Porter Lafayette, was at the front with a regiment of New York Volunteers—but she loved the songs and ballads and in the excitement of memory would break out into them, singing in an eminent, self-honoring voice "Marching Through Georgia," "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," and

"We'll hurl the rebel crew
From the land we love the best
Shouting the Battle Cry of Freedom."

After she had lived some fifteen years with her husband in Albany, New York, she up and traipsed over to Boston University to study, leaving poor Porter to hold the domestic bag and two young children in it. She was great on thoroughness, erect carriage, promptness, common sense, paying your own way, telling the truth, and the necessity for making and keeping friends. The lack of balance which so often attacks the Irish temperament toppled several of the most gifted members of the Jackson family down the primrose path. Those wasted brilliant lives troubled Aunt Maggie. For all her surrender to humor and whim, she always knew when to pull up and rein in. "Horace," she would say, with the usual uncontradictable authority in her deep voice, "brains will get you nowhere without common sense."

* * *

IN AN AGE moidered with misgivings, it is pleasant to remember Aunt Maggie's surety. She saw everything in black and white without disturbing shadows and half lights. She believed in the Queen and Teddy Roosevelt, God and Heaven, Hard Work, the Efficacy of Prayer, and Keeping the Feet Dry. Because she saw the moral network clearly, she was forever pointing out the right way to those who she thought were strayed and stumbling. She respected people when they had what she called character, liked them when they had wit and gaiety, but she wasted no sentimental sighs on the raff and the ruck: she was untouched by our Cult of the Forgotten Man. Getting on a street car one day in Cincinnati, she sat down beside a sweaty workingman. His nearness was too much for her, so she got up and changed her seat. The man sullenly muttered something about being as good as she was. Aunt Maggie was no one to refuse a challenge; instantly came her reply: "You may well be as good as I am, my man, but you are not nearly so clean!" Another time we got off a train to walk the gauntlet of a line of wildly gesticulating Negro cabmen shouting "Keb! keb! keb!" Stopping short, Aunt Maggie shouted back: "No! legs! legs! legs!" But that was sheer delight in self-expression, for we did eventually get into one of the rattling contraptions.

* * *

FULL OF IMPULSE, she dowered the lives of all about her with precious surprise. I can still remember one of her unexpected arrivals in New York. A furious blizzard raged. No cars were running. Commandeering a passing grocery wagon, she arrived in front of our house to be dumped out bag and baggage into a drift, her heavily veined cheeks red with cold, her brown eyes black-bright with excitement. Doubtless she had got the driver's complete history on the way up, and doubtless, too, she had sketched him a complete design for living, for she interfered in other people's lives with a freedom only redeemed from outrage by its gaiety. After the passing of her husband, Aunt Maggie and her daughter Agnes settled in Richmond, Indiana, a small somewhat Middle Western town, where several of the numerous Jackson tribe were established. She was entirely free of the queasy concern for opinion which constrains the life of the small town. On hot summer Indiana nights, she used to drag a rocking chair out under the street lamp and there read her "Outlook" and beloved Horace and Catullus for all Richmond to see. Oil lamps were not only hot; they were "devilish things to clean," as she confided to an elderly lady of the old school who, coming to call, was surprised to find Aunt Maggie scrubbing lamps in the parlor.

Courage makes its own security and the brave in manners are always right. Richmond accepted Aunt Maggie and yielded her the immunity and respect due the valiant. Kith and kin who visited her in Albany came away rammed with stories. If her young son turned his boredom into her inconvenience, she would rise from her talk with her guests, walk to the door, and shout to her housekeeper: "Kitty, Kitty! *Boys* for Horace!" and Kitty would rush out to the roundup.

* * *

LIKE MANY OF her breed and generation, Aunt Maggie was much attached to the royal house of England, studying all their doings as an entomologist would watch an insect. "I *love* the Queen," she was wont to say with that's-that finality. Lizzie, Aunt Maggie's youngest and favorite sister, had married a wealthy man. When Aunt Maggie's daughter Agnes was about to be married, Lizzie, who of course had pots of money, sent a large check for Agnes's wedding. As soon as Aunt Maggie saw the check, she had one of her moments of vision. "Agnes, your wedding must be as nearly as possible like that of the Princess Beatrice. I shall enter the church with you and give you away, as did our blessed Queen when her daughter was married. I shall wear a handsome black dress with ruching about my throat, and a soft becoming white affair on my head. On our return to the house, we shall have an elaborate wedding breakfast."

Came the day of the royal wedding. It is one of my earliest recollections. I walked in the wedding procession. I don't remember whom I was supposed to be; perhaps Edward, the young Prince of Wales. What I do remember is prick of conscience. Entering the church, I forgot to take off my hat, and my princely progress down the aisle was marred by hissed injunctions to uncover. There may even have been some giggles, but nothing could disturb Aunt Maggie's royal calm.

* * *

SOME YEARS AFTER the wedding, Aunt Maggie went to live with Agnes in a small town where Agnes's husband was a professor in the State University. Wistfully, many of her son-in-law's colleagues detected in this witty old lady, who walked through life so gaily, a freedom they envied. At once Aunt Maggie threw herself into the life of the university town, building a church she felt was needed, writing letters to the papers about local politics, vigorous in all civic enterprise. She is not forgotten. Like the men in the ballads she used to sing, her memory goes marching on in family story.

HORACE REYNOLDS

Fish and Game

SEE, along the breath, how swims
The shapely, undulating word,
Knowing its way, and shines and dims,
Or—otherwise—more like a bird
Threading the current of the air,
Will turn, a-sudden, beak and wing,
And knowing whither it must fare,
Will perch upon a bough—and sing!

DAVID MORTON

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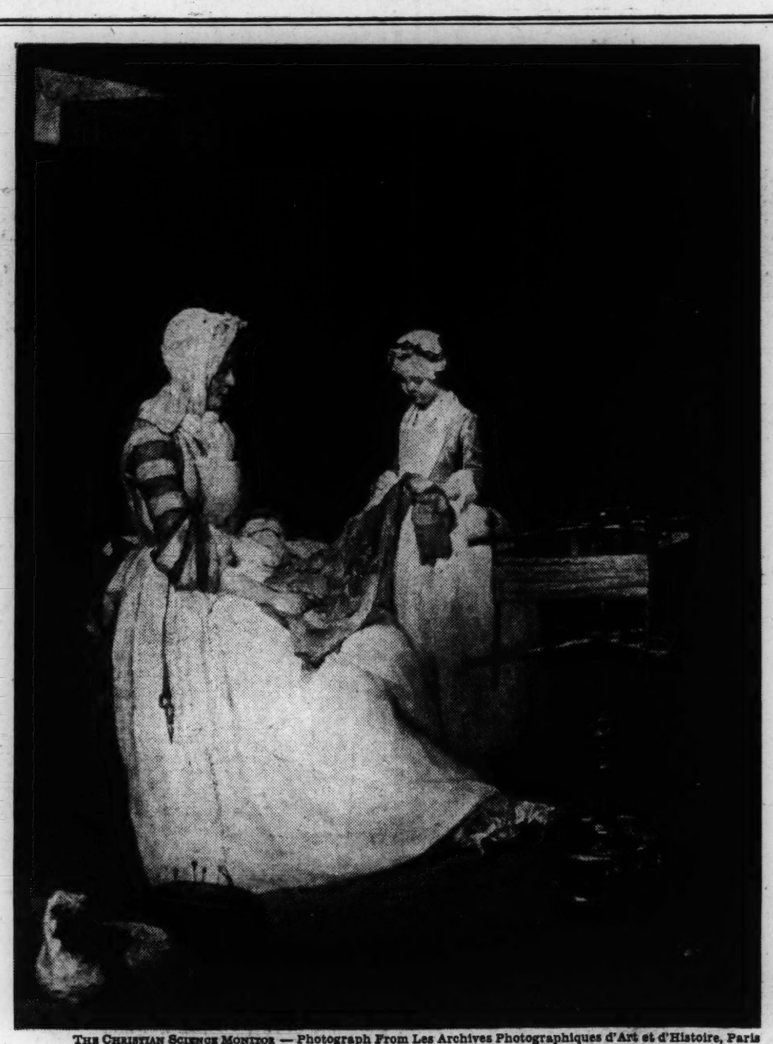

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph From Les Archives Photographiques d'Art et d'Histoire, Paris

LA MÈRE LABORIEUSE: *A Painting by J. B. S. Chardin*

CHARDIN at one time used to exhibit his canvases at an outdoor salon, such as is now often seen in the streets of Paris where the pictures are fastened to draperies hung between trees or on home-made screens. In the eighteenth century these salons were held annually at the Place Dauphine each spring between six o'clock in the morning and noon, "weather permitting." Then, as now, an opportunity was thus offered to young artists to submit their works to the public without the need of being passed by a jury and on payment of a subscription.

So rich were Chardin's colors and so exquisite the harmony of his tones that when his first pictures were displayed they were thought to be the works of some unknown Flemish artist. Diderot, in writing of the Salon of 1759, said of him: "This man is the greatest colorist of the salon, perhaps one of the greatest colorists in the whole realm of art. He knows best how to render the delicate greys produced by light, the reflections and the depths of the atmosphere."

Chardin generally found his models in his home, and his inspiration was drawn from the simplest details of family life. Although he lived at a time when French art had developed much artificiality, he was untouched by it, preferring to paint these intimate glimpses of an eighteenth-century French home rather than fashionable boudoirs and drawing-rooms. He is considered one of the greatest artists of the French school of the eighteenth century and the first French master who consecrated his art to the life about him and who devoted himself entirely to art.

His texture, which it is said no one has equalled except Corot to whom he is often compared, is rich without being heavy, and sincere in execution. In the above small picture of "La Mère Laborieuse," one of his masterpieces, he has been compared to Vermeer: the attentive faces of the two figures, their rich cream-colored gowns, with a band of delicate blue ribbon in the mother's cap and of old rose in the child's, both colors repeated in the work which they are examining, recall the Dutch artist.

This picture in the Louvre is the pendant of "La Gouvernante," exhibited in the Salon of 1745. A replica of it is in the Museum of Stockholm.

A Village Smithy

ON THE opposite side of the road to the bakery yawns the black throat of Joe Ferris's smithy. Like poor Mr. Webber's, his business has felt the pinch of mechanical competition from Mason's garage. In the first days of motoring, when Miss Abberley's Daimler was a novelty, Joe Ferris, as the only person acquainted with metals, was often called on to straighten a bent axle with crowbars or beat out a buckled wing. Now spare parts are so cheap and so easily obtained that nobody dreams of taking a car to the smithy, nor even a tractor. The repairs that come to his anvil are mostly those he was brought up to deal with: snapped tow-chains and traces and broken harrows and plough-coulters blunted or twisted by tree-stumps or stones. There is still, thanks be, a certain amount of shoeing to be done, and horses must still be "roughed" in Winter when the roads turn to ice. In that country of irregular fields and abrupt dips and hillocks the tractor is still looked upon as awkward and dangerous, and horses start up more easily than motors on a frosty morning. So often enough, on the cindery patch in front of the blacksmith's shop, you may see a patient team of huge horses waiting to be shod, and watch the pulsating glow of the hearth and see the sparks fly, and hear the leathern wheeze of bellows, the tinkle of hammer on anvil and its thud on red iron, and—far more provocative than all those sights and sounds—smell the ammoniacal reek of singeing horn, which is the most memorable, because the most potent smell of country childhoods.—From "Portrait of a Village," by FRANCIS BRETT YOUNG. (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock.)

The Way Out of Difficulties

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SAFE within the consciousness of every enlightened individual there burns unfailingly the light of spiritual aspiration. Obscured it may seem at times, yet it is there, an innate conviction of divine heritage, a recognition of omnipotent creative Principle, beyond and above human sense, whose care is felt to be beneficent. This indication of man's fundamentally spiritual nature may be temporarily overlooked by those absorbed in the routine of daily experience. Evil aims indulged and evil besetments feared may hide it, but ultimately there comes to everyone an awakened sense that conscious dependence upon God is essential to happy, successful living. To enlighten men concerning their spiritual relation to God is the mission of Christian Science.

This Science teaches that God is the creator of man and the universe; that man and the universe are therefore wholly spiritual; that man is the image and likeness of God, as the Bible states; and that what seems to be a material universe, including a material man, is but a false or distorted concept of spiritual reality.

Christian Science traces all trouble to humanity's acceptance of false beliefs about spiritual being, tenderly urges men to relinquish these fallacies by learning to know God aright, and teaches that as they do this prayerfully and consistently, they can experience here and now a progressive demonstration of the purposefulness, orderliness, and harmony of real being. Jesus taught this way out of the difficulties incidental to belief in materiality when he declared (John 8:32), "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

Throughout his remarkable ministry, Jesus taught and illustrated the truth of being, proving by healing and instruction the nature of God and of real selfhood. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy says (p. 304), "It is ignorance and false belief, based on a material sense of things, which hide spiritual beauty and goodness." And of the way whereby the student may follow Jesus in demonstrating his own true, God-created identity, she writes (pp. 19, 20), "Jesus urged the commandment, 'Thou shalt have no other gods before me,' which may be rendered: Thou shalt have no belief of Life as mortal; thou shalt not know evil, for there is one Life,—even God, good."

Mrs. Eddy, in her discovery of Christian Science, found that the evil which seems to beset humanity is the illusion that there is a power, presence, intelligence, which is unlike God, Spirit, Love. She did mankind an incalculable service when she analyzed evil's supposed activity as false, mental suggestion, claiming to intrude upon and defile human consciousness with intimations of fear, sickness, lack, sin, and so on. James wrote (4:7), "Resist the devil, and he will flee from you." Mrs. Eddy had Biblical authority for teaching that when one denies evil suggestions from the standpoint of knowing God's allness, they are destroyed, and their depredations made of none effect. She taught that to reject evil beliefs by remaining steadfast in the consciousness of divine Love's supremacy is the Christly way to overcome all forms of limitation.

In the realm of reality there are no difficulties, and from the standpoint of absolute Truth, it is in the allness of God that man eternally remains. Truth, in the degree that it is realized, releases men from bondage to the fear, false beliefs, and false practices which seem to have brought about their misfortunes. Truth further enables them to receive the answer to these petitions, included in the prayer the Master gave (Matthew 6:10): "Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven." God is everywhere available for all men to reach out for Him understandingly and gratefully, no matter how severe their plight. All can overcome trouble and come into the progressive ways of Christian living by reflecting the Love which is God.

Jesus illustrated the redemptive power of God as Love in his matchless parable of the prodigal son. There he told how one who, through willfulness, had wasted his heritage, was restored to his proper status when he came to himself and carried out his sincere resolve (Luke 15:18), "I will arise and go to my father." This one found that, although his own waywardness had led him into difficulties, his father was eager to welcome him when he was ready to turn from evil. Just so may one who feels that he has been injured or deprived of good through no fault of his own, be restored to his rightful heritage as the child of God, if he but relinquish the temptation to feel resentful, and turn humbly to all-enfolding Love.

On page 496 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes: "We all must learn that Life is God. Ask yourself: Am I living the life that approaches the supreme good? Am I demonstrating the healing power of Truth and Love? If so, then the way will grow brighter 'unto the perfect day.'"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Jak wyjść z trudności

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

NIEZAWODNIE pali się światło duchowej aspiracji bezpiecznie ukryte w świadomości każdego oświeconego człowieka. Światło to może się wydawać przyćmionym, a jednak wrodzone przeświadczenie o dziedzictwie boskim, przyznanie wszechmocnej twórczej Zasady, która jest poza ludzkim zmysłem i ponad nim, a której dobroczynną pieczę czujemy, istnieje w świadomości każdego człowieka. Pochłonięci sprawami życia powszedniego często nie dostrzegamy duchowej, zasadniczej tej cechy człowieka. Pobłażanie złym zamiarom i obawa przed uciskiem może ukrywają to światło; wreszcie jednak budzi się w nas przekonanie, że świadome poleganie na Bogu jest istotą szczęśliwego i pomyślnego życia. Otworzyć ludziom oczy na duchowy ich związek z Bogiem jest zadaniem Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej.

Wiedza ta poucza nas, że Bóg jest stwórcą człowieka i wszechświata; że człowiek i wszechświat są całkowicie duchowi; że, jak Biblia wykłada, człowiek jest obrazem i podobieństwem Boga; i że to, co się wydaje materialnym wszechświatem z materialnym człowiekiem włącznie, jest tylko fałszywym, spaczonym pojęciem o rzeczywistości duchowej.

Wiedza Chrześcijańska dowodzi, że źródłem wszystkich nieszczęść jest przyjęcie przez ludzkość fałszywych wierzeń o bycie duchowym. Wiedza z miłością zachęca ludzi do wyzbywania się tych fałszów, a to przez właściwe poznanie Boga. Uczy ona, że czyniąc to w skupieniu i zgodnie z jej założeniem, dostąpią oni tu i teraz wciąż wzrastającego demonstrowania celowości, ładu i harmonii bytu rzeczywistego. Jezus wskazywał drogę wyjścia z niedoli nieodłącznie związanej z wierzeniem w materialność, mówiąc: „I poznacie prawdę, a prawda was wyswobodzi" (Ew. Jana 8:32).

W ciągu swego niezwykłego służenia Jezus uczył prawdy bytu; przez uzdrowienia i nauki dawał dowody natury Boga i rzeczywistej jaźni. W podręczniku Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma Św.), Mary Baker Eddy pisze: „Niewiedza i fałszywe wierzenie, opierające się na materialnym pojęciu rzeczy, ukrywają duchowe piękno i dobroć" (str. 304). O drodze, na której uczeń może naśladować Jezusa demonstrując swą własną prawdziwą przez Boga stworzoną tożsamość, Mrs. Eddy pisze: „Jezus nastawał na przykazanie, ‚Nie będziesz miał bogów innych przedemną,' co może oznaczać: Nie będziesz wierzył, że Życie jest śmiertelne; nie będziesz znał zła, ponieważ jest tylko jedno Życie,—mianowicie Bóg, dobro" (str. 19 i 20).

Mrs. Eddy odkryła Wiedzę Chrześcijańską; odkryła, że zło, które zdawałoby się obciąża ludzkość, ma łudzący pozór siły, obecności i inteligencji, niepodobnych do Boga, Ducha, Miłości. Odkryciem swoim wyświadczyła ona ludzkości nieobliczalną usługę, gdyż poddała analizie domniemaną czynność zła, jako fałszywą mentalną sugestię, która rości sobie prawo do narzucenia się ludzkiej świadomości i do skalania jej przez oznajmienie lęku, choroby, niedostatku, grzechu i t.p. Apostoł Jakób pisał: „Dajcie odpór djabłu, a uciecze od was" (4:7). Mrs. Eddy opierała się na powadze Biblii i nauczała, że gdy wychodzimy z założenia o wszystkości Boga i zaprzeczamy podszeptom zła, to wniwecz się one obracają i udaremnia się ich łupiestwo. Uczyła ona, że odrzucanie złych wierzeń i stała świadomość najwyższości Miłości boskiej—to droga Chrystusowa pokonywania ograniczeń w każdej postaci.

W królestwie rzeczywistego nie ma przeciwności. Ze stanowiska absolutnej Prawdy człowiek wiekuiście przebywa we wszystkości Boga. Prawda w miarę jej urzeczywistnienia wyzwala ludzi z więzów lęku, fałszywych wierzeń i fałszywych praktyk, które pozornie powodują ich niedolę. Ponadto Prawda to sprawia, że są wysłuchane prośby, zawarte w modlitwie, którą dał nam Nauczyciel: „Przyjdź królestwo twoje, bądź wola twoja jako w niebie, tak i na ziemi" (Ew. Mateusza 6:10). Dla wszystkich ludzi Bóg jest wszędzie dostępny; swym zrozumieniem i wdzięcznością mogą oni sięgać Boga, bez względu na to, jak wielkim wydaje się nieszczęście. Każdy może przezwyciężyć trudności chwytając się postępowych dróg życia Chrześcijańskiego i odzwierciedlać Miłość, bo Miłość—to Bóg.

Jezus zobrazował zbawczą moc Boga jako Miłości w niezrównanym podobieństwie o synie marnotrawnym, który przez samowolę rozproszył swoje dziedzictwo. Ten, gdy przyszedł do siebie, szczerze powiedział: „Wstawszy, pójdę do ojca mego" (Ew. Łukasza 15:18) i wykonał to; wtedy został mu przywrócony jego prawdziwy stan. Syn marnotrawny przekonał się, że chociaż jego krnąbrność ściągnęła nań nieszczęście, to jednak ojciec jego gorąco pragnął go powitać, skoro syn jego gotów był odwrócić się od złego. Podobnież każdemu dziecku Bożemu może być przywrócone jego prawowite dziedzictwo, gdy czując się pokrzywdzonym i nie z własnej winy pozbawionym dobra, zwalczy pokusę urazy i w pokorze zwróci się ku Miłości wszechogarniającej.

W Science and Health Mrs. Eddy pisze: „Wszyscy musimy poznać, że Życie—to Bóg. Spytaj siebie: Czy żyjesz życiem zbliżającym się do najwyższego dobra? Czy demonstrujesz uzdrawiającą moc Prawdy i Miłości? A jeśli tak, to droga twoja będzie coraz jaśniejsza—‚aż do dnia doskonałego'" (str. 496).

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Clair de Lune

IN THESE tideless hours of young April night
Something, not wind, moves these new willow strands,
Sets them rippling under this flood of cold moonlight,
As if harpstrings were touched by invisible hands,
Making inaudible music; breathless, unending;
Delicate leaves caught in a shimmering lunar gleam:
Soundless green-silver rain perpetually descending,
Yet perpetually suspended in a silver dream.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

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The First Literary Man of the World Was Dryden

TO US, looking back at him, he gradually becomes a singularly interesting and even picturesque figure. He is, in more senses than one, in language, in turn of thought, in style of mind, in the direction of his activity, the first of the moderns. He is the first literary man who was also a man of the world, as we understand the term. He succeeded Ben Jonson as the acknowledged dictator of wit and criticism, as Dr. Johnson, after nearly the same interval, succeeded him. . . .

English prose is indebted to Dryden for having freed it from the cloister of pedantry. He, more than any other single writer, contributed, as well by precept as example, to give it suppleness of movement and the easier air of the modern world. His own style, juicy with proverbial phrases, has that familiar dignity, so hard to attain, perhaps unattainable except by one who, like Dryden, feels that his position is assured. Charles Cotton is as easy, but not so elegant; Walton as familiar, but not so flowing; Swift as idiomatic, but not so elevated; Burke more splendid, but not so equally luminous. That his style was no easy acquisition (though, of course, the aptitude was innate) he himself tells us. . . .

What gave and secures for him this singular eminence? To put it in a single word, I think that his qualities and faculties were in that rare combination which makes character. This gave *flavor* to whatever he wrote,—a very rare quality.

Was he, then, a great poet? Hardly, in the narrowest definition. But he was a strong thinker who sometimes carried common sense to a height where it catches the light of a diviner air, and warmed reason till it had wellnigh the illuminating property of intuition. Certainly he is not, like Spenser, the poets' poet, but other men have also their rights. Even the Philistine is a man and a brother, and is entirely right so far as he sees. To demand more of him is to be unreasonable. And he sees, among other things, that a man who undertakes to write should first have a meaning perfectly defined to himself, and then should be able to set it forth clearly in the best words. This is precisely Dryden's praise, and amid the rickety sentiment looming big through misty phrase which marks so much of modern literature, to read him is as bracing as a northwest wind. He blows the mind clear. In ripeness of mind and bluff heartiness of expression, he takes rank with the best. . . . In poetry, to be next-best is, in one sense, to be nothing; and yet to be among the first in any kind of writing, as Dryden certainly was, is to be one of a very small company. He had, beyond most, the gift of the right word. And if he does not, like one or two of the greater masters of song, stir our sympathies by that indefinable aroma so magical in arousing the subtle associations of the soul, he has this in common with the few great writers, that the winged seeds of his thought embed themselves in the memory and germinate there. If I could be guilty of the absurdity of recommending to a young man any author on whom to form his style, I should tell him that, next to having something that will not stay unsaid, he could find no safer guide than Dryden.—From "Among My Books," by JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

New England and Boston News

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Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1938

Progressive Leaders To Invade Bay State

In Boston Today

New Party Plans Defeat of Hurley

Gov. Philip La Follette of Wisconsin, who announced formation of a new National Progressive Party last night, is coming to Massachusetts next month to aid in development of a strong Progressive group, committed to the defeat of Gov. Charles F. Hurley, it was announced today.

In a statement bristling with criticism of Democratic leaders of Massachusetts for their failure actively to support "progressive New Deal" measures, A. Frank Reel, campaign manager of the Massachusetts Progressive Committee, warned that third-party candidates may be

(Continued on Page 12, Column 1)

Conspiracy Plans Outlined by Doyle

A conspiracy to influence jurors was in existence up to and including April 20 and the Government has no knowledge it has terminated, Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle stated today in answers filed to the request for a bill of particulars by former City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan and J. Walter Quinn, who were charged with jury fixing in contempt proceedings brought two weeks ago by Mr. Doyle.

The prosecutor, in his answer, did not specify which of seven defendants mentioned in the contempt proceedings offered bribes to jurors, nor did he mention who the jurors were or how much they were to be paid.

His answer stated that the defendants planned to influence and corrupt jurors by solicitation and by promises of gifts and gratuities of money, and that the manner in which they allegedly impeded and obstructed the administration of justice was by contact with the jurors personally or through agents.

In return, the answer stated, the jurors were to render a verdict of not guilty in the case against the two men, about to go to trial, but postponed indefinitely by the contempt proceedings.

Mr. Doyle also filed an answer to a request for particulars entered by Harold Simpson, whom the prosecutor charged with soliciting Dolan and Quinn to hire and retain him to influence jurors.

Mobile City Docks With Heavy Cargo

The prolonged difficulties of the propellerless Azalea City several weeks ago were recalled by Boston mariners today when the Mobile City docked at Commonwealth Pier, with its officers suspecting that its propeller had become loose also. A diver was to look into the matter later today.

The freighter brought 2,500 tons of cargo from Britania Beach in British Columbia and from American ports on the Pacific Coast.

May Day Groups Plan Celebration

Labor and radical groups will hold their traditional May Day celebration tomorrow afternoon on Boston Common, denouncing war, fascism and wage cuts and urging labor unity and larger relief appropriations. The gathering will be at 2 p. m.

May Day groups are united this year, according to an announcement by the United May Day Committee, with both the Socialist and Communist Parties and several unions from both the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. being represented.

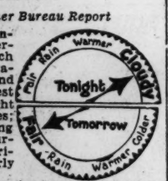
"May Day is the American workers' holiday," says the statement. 'It had its birth in America in the movement for the eight-hour day in 1886. May 1 then became the holiday of all the workers throughout the world."

The occasion is being celebrated here on April 30, because the Boston Licensing Board granted a permit for use of Parkman Bandstand on May 1 to the Women's Auxiliary of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Somewhat overcast without much change in temperature tonight and Saturday; lowest temperature tonight near 50 degrees; probably becoming fair during Saturday; moderate variable and westerly winds.



Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Local showers tonight followed by cloudy Saturday; continued cool.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy, cooler in the west portion tonight; Saturday fair with moderate temperature.

Connecticut: Partly cloudy and cooler tonight; Saturday fair with moderate temperature.

Rhode Island: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate shifting winds becoming westerly over north portion; moderate fresh winds mostly westerly over south portion; partly overcast tonight and Saturday, possibly showers over the north portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	47	47	Minneapolis	38	34
Bermuda	68	64	New Orleans	70	70
Chicago	46	46	New York	62	62
Denver	52	52	Norfolk	64	62
Helena	44	42	Philadelphia	66	62
Kansas City	50	48	St. Louis	56	54
Los Angeles	56	56	San Francisco	50	50
Miami	74	72	Washington	68	62

A-7:30 a. m., E. D. T., April 29.
B-Minimum, April 28.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 10:34 p. m.; height 11.0 feet.
Saturday, 11:05 a. m.; height 10.1 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8:11 p. m.

N. E. Truckmen Seek Protection

New England trucking interests today pleaded with the Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate their business and rates to protect them from "chiselers" and their methods. Their views were expressed in the ball room of the Hotel Manger at the first hearing in the investigation being launched by the Commission on the lawfulness of rates, charges and classifications of freight carried by motor trucks subject to the Motor Carrier Act of 1935.

Joseph B. Eastman, a member of the Commission, presided. In view of the congestion when 500 or more trucking men attempted to crowd into the room, he announced that this afternoon's meeting would be held in the Gardiner auditorium in the State House.

One of the first witnesses called was Dawson Ditt of Providence, General Chairman of the New Eng-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 6)

Arrest of Graves Sought by Curley

Former Gov. James M. Curley and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso, accompanied by counsel, appeared in Municipal Court today seeking the issuance of two warrants for the arrest of Frederick H. Graves, charging perjury and one alleging larceny of $30,000.

This action is in connection with the case now appealed to the Supreme Court from the decree that former Governor Curley and Dr. Santosuosso must pay back to the city of Boston $50,000 allegedly obtained in the settlement of claims of the General Equipment Corporation, and a motion filed recently asking for subsidiary facts behind Judge Frederick W. Fosdick's finding of "consciousness of guilt" in this settlement.

The perjury warrants were sought on grounds of alleged perjured testimony by Graves before the Boston Finance Commission, which investigated the General Equipment settlement and before Judge Fosdick.

Dr. Santosuosso testified that in the settlement made for $85,000, he kept $20,000 for himself and for his associate counsel and the remainder was returned to Graves, settlement intermediary, in three checks.

Judge Charles L. Carr took the request for the warrants under advisement.

Miss Lillian Powers, court stenographer, read from notes taken at the trial, Graves' testimony that he had testified falsely before the Finance Commission.

Native Asparagus Arrives in Market

Native asparagus and Florida mangoes are two newcomers, for the season, to Boston markets this week end. The asparagus comes from Hadley and is thought by many to be unsurpassed. Double bunches weighing a couple of pounds, are offered at 40 cents. The stalks are medium in size, but are green and edible from end to end. The mangoes are priced from 40 to 50 cents apiece.

Spring-dug parsnips, distinguishable from the cellar-stored variety by a tuft of green leaves on the heads and by added tastiness, are available now at 10 cents a pound.

Among fruits offered this week end are watermelons from Cuba at $2.50 each, honey dew melons at 50

(Continued on Page 12, Column 3)

Merritt Parkway—Connecticut's Costly Super-Highway

The Right Lane
This Shows Grass Separating Strip Between Traffic in Opposite Directions

Both Lanes
Showing How Separating Strip Pinches Out at Intersections

One of Many Underpasses
This Pinching Out of Separating Strip Is One of Chief Topics of Controversy Over the Project

New Corporation To Bind Works Of Mrs. Eddy

The limp leather book bindery on the fourth floor of the Christian Science Publishing House, owned and operated by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, has been purchased as a going concern by a newly-formed corporation which will continue to bind Mrs. Eddy's works in leather on and after May 2, 1938.

The new corporation, to be known as The Publishers' Book Bindery, Incorporated, will operate the bindery in buildings occupied by the University Press, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, the buildings in which "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" was printed for a period of 55 years.

Horace J. Martin, President of University Press, Cambridge, is the President of the new corporation, and his associate in the enterprise is Frederick C. Clark, of Brockton, Massachusetts. Mr. Martin is a Christian Scientist and a member of The Mother Church.

Skilled Force of Craftsmen

John C. Hobbs, for 16 years superintendent of the limp leather bindery, will be in charge of the bindery in Cambridge, where a large proportion of the present workers will be employed.

The continuation of the skilled force of craftsmen who have long been engaged in this work is a guarantee that the high standard of quality and workmanship attained in the manufacture of the limp leather books containing Mrs. Eddy's writings will be maintained.

Return to Former Plan

The Trustees under the Will have operated the limp leather bindery since 1922, when the Trustees again became the publishers of Mrs. Eddy's writings, following the recision of the contract under which The Christian Science Publishing Society acted as the publishers for the Trustees for a period of five years.

The disposal of the book bindery marks a return to the plan under which Mrs. Eddy's works, until 1920, were printed and bound by private concerns. Mrs. Eddy, as her own publisher, and her appointed publishers, followed this plan, and it has seemed wise to the Trustees under the Will to retire from the bindery business and to have both the printing and the binding of their publications done by private concerns

Relief Map of West

Eleven Western States of America will be shown in unprecedented detail on a vast million-dollar relief map in the court of the Hall of Western States at the Golden Gate International Exposition in 1939. Natural resources and industrial development will be clearly indicated.

Labor's Resort to Mob Rule Decried by Harvard Lecturer

"Picture yourself as the superintendent of a plant a mile square which has one large gate. Scattered throughout the premises are a dozen buildings, each containing plant and equipment that has cost several millions of dollars—dollars borrowed from Main Street as well as from Wall Street. At certain strategic points within the enclosure are delicate and expensive units of machinery—such as the generating plant—which one man in thirty minutes could damage, closing the entire plant for months. And outside the gate are 5,000 men brandishing weapons and shouting threats."

Thus Clarence B. Randall, Chicago manufacturer, a Trustee of the University of Chicago and President of the Associated Harvard Clubs, denounced labor's new tactics. Mr. Randall gave a comprehensive defense and justification of the philosophy of employers besieged by aggressive employees in a speech on "Infringement of Civil Liberties by Mass Activities" delivered as part of the Godkin Lectures at Harvard yesterday.

Law, Not Mob Rule

Citing instances of the destruction of property by invading workers, of the refusal of the men to recognize the authorized civil authorities, and of the unfairness of the sit-down strike, Mr. Randall asked: "Can we possibly be so blind as not to see that out of the unlicensed tyranny of such mob movements came the appalling destruction of all liberties in the dictator-governed nations of Europe? Surely no sober-minded citizen thinks that mob madness of this sort is collective bargaining."

Strongly emphasizing that the protection of private property is "the essence of civilization," Mr. Randall stressed the helplessness of an individual employer in the face of any mass activity.

"Mobs that invade factories do not defy government, they destroy it; temporarily it ceases to exist, and the citizen who is the victim has only himself to rely upon, like that remote ancestor of his who first saw the need of government," he declared. "It is we, the public, who are at fault. When public opinion is alert to the true significance of what is taking place, and insists that orderly government be maintained, there are no mobs and no riots."

Existing Machinery Adequate

Any change in the existing relationship between capital and labor, he said, should be discussed with open minds, and should be accomplished within the framework and legal procedure of democracy.

"But there is no democracy," Mr. Randall continued, "if new rights are proclaimed at the demand of a mob, and no government if protection is denied to rights that are founded upon existing law.

"Mayors and sheriffs are occasionally elected on the platform that they will not in any way limit the activities of labor organizations, and governors of states have been elected on the platform that neither state police nor National Guard will be called out to quell labor disorders. This is the coercive force of the mob applied at the very heart of government."

The sit-down strikes which took place in the automobile factories in the fall of 1936, Mr. Randall branded as "the absolute negation of civil authority." He also condemned the wantonness of property damage and pointed out that frequently fellow workers who are quite willing to work are prevented from doing so, making the process detrimental to labor's own avowed aims, as well as intensifying the misunderstanding with employers.

"No individual employer can long resist such forces," he concluded, "and unless public opinion in society as a whole recognizes these things for what they are, anarchy and revolution, and insists firmly on the restoration of government under law, we shall face the breakdown of our whole industrial fabric."

Military Ball Tonight

The Army and Navy Club of Boston will hold its fifth annual military bal tonight at the Copley Plaza Hotel.

Maj. Arthur W. Desmond, N. G. Ret., is President of the Club, which was incorporated in 1925. Music will be played by Walter Johnson's orchestra.

Bay State Senate Plans for Debate On Annual Budget

Senate forces were today preparing for extended debate next week on the $76,065,596 budget recommended by the Senate Ways and Means Committee.

Before the budget finally reaches the Governor considerable difficulty is anticipated in obtaining an agreement between the Senate and House, inasmuch as the latter previously adopted a $81,024,856 budget which included a $10,000,000 "gift" for distribution to cities and towns for local highway relief projects. The Senate Committee clipped out this item.

This $10,000,000 item brought sharp criticism from the Boston Chamber of Commerce through its Committee on State Taxation and Expenditures.

Added Amount

The $10,000,000 distribution, the report stated, "is intended to be spent by municipalities in addition to the ordinary appropriations for highway purposes. This is implied by the provision that preference is to be given persons on the welfare rolls, thereby adding them to the regular highway employees of cities and towns.

"Regular annual appropriations are supposed to be adequate for necessary highway work. This distribution would almost certainly be greatly in excess of reasonable requirements for additional highway work and likely to cause extravagant use of the money for unnecessary road work. There is already more than sufficient tendency to extravagance in public works, resulting from the WPA and other efforts to make work. The State should do nothing which in any degree further tends to encourage this trend away from economy. . . ."

Meanwhile, the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association has figured that tax rates of the various cities and towns would be reduced $1.25 per $1000 valuation under the Senate committee program. The additional money, the Federation report stated, would be necessary to finance a highway construction program for which there is no need.

Merritt Parkway Scandal Reaches Crisis in Report

The Merritt Parkway Is State's First Modern Super-Highway

Estimated Cost About $20,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., April 29—The Merritt Parkway is Connecticut's first modern super-highway. Planned to handle four lanes of traffic in two divided pavement strips, it will be the fastest and finest motor road in the State. It is estimated to cost about $20,000,000 for 38 miles.

Around the Merritt Parkway, still months from completion, violent controversy has been raging for weeks. Did the road cost too much? Is it a good highway, built for safety as well as speed? Will Connecticut be proud of it when the work is done?

There is politics in the controversy and there is, also, honest difference of opinion. Involved is the personal career of State Highway Commissioner John A. Macdonald, who laid out the road and bought the rights-of-way for $6,000,000.

Already it is clear the parkway will be an issue in the 1938 political campaign.

Looks Far Into Future

For years the people of Fairfield County, crowded and jammed on the overburdened Boston Post Road, have called for a new route, farther inland, that would give quick access to New York.

The Merritt Parkway, connecting with the Hutchinson River Parkway at Greenwich, and cutting 38 miles across country to the Housatonic River at Stratford, is the realization of this hope.

Yet the parkway, when done, will be only half a road. Mr. Macdonald, looking to the day when even the new artery will be overtaxed, has bought a 300-foot right-of-way through the shore towns that the parkway crosses. He is building the present parkway on the northern half of that strip.

Mr. Macdonald started to plan the road several years ago. The 1935 session of the General Assembly, through the device of a county bond issue guaranteed by the State, provided the money to begin actual work. An issue of $15,000,000 in Fairfield County bonds was sold.

Land acquisition was the first task and the route lay through probably the wealthiest corner of Connecticut.

Fairfield Values High

The State at large had little conception of the increase in real estate values in Fairfield County where New Yorkers in increasing numbers had been buying property for homes. The Highway Commissioner, who had the power to take land by condemnation and let the courts fix the price, chose instead to acquire the property by purchase.

Construction was the other big problem. Originally, Mr. Macdonald planned a "highway," not a "parkway." It was legislative action which decreed the road should be a "parkway," with no right of private entrance and no crossing of other roads at grade. A look at any map indicates the engineering problem of the highway planners.

The only strip of level land in lower Fairfield County is the seacoast plain along the borders of Long Island Sound. Back a few miles

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Ouster of Connecticut's Road Chief Called For by the Grand Jury

Report to Court Goes to Governor

BULLETIN

HARTFORD, Conn., April 29 (AP)—John A. MacDonald, State Highway Commissioner, resigned today after the special Merritt Parkway grand jury had recommended his "immediate removal." The resignation of Mr. MacDonald, head of the Highway Department for 15 years, was accepted by Gov. Wilbur L. Cross.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., April 29—Resignation of John A. Macdonald as Connecticut State Highway Commissioner, or initiation of removal proceedings against him by Gov. William L. Cross, appeared to be the only alternatives today following yesterday's report by an extraordinary grand jury in Fairfield County Superior Court recommending the "immediate removal" of the commissioner.

The grand jury, which had spent three months in a secret investigation of the purchase of land for the State's first super-road, the Merritt Parkway, found the commissioner "entirely to blame for the greater part of the waste, extravagance and incompetence exhibited in the purchase of the right of way of the Merritt Parkway."

Governor Cross had asked, in January, for the impaneling of the grand jury. Its report, although made technically to the Superior Court, was also written for the Governor's attention. Today the Governor was in conference with his Attorney General, Charles J. McLaughlin, deciding on his course.

Cited Six Reasons

The grand jury report, although making no criminal charges against the man who has been Highway Commissioner for 15 years, cited six reasons for its decision to recommend his removal from office.

They were:

Employment of G. Leroy Kemp as State agent for the land purchases without sufficient recommendation as to his fitness.

Refusal to support his project engineer on the Merritt Parkway in a protest against some of the prices asked for land.

Lack of personal supervision and inspection on the project.

Failure to leave his office properly prepared during his absences to handle important matters needing prompt action.

"Apparent unwillingness" to cooperate with the grand jury.

Failure to investigate the activities of Kemp, now under indictment on a charge of splitting fees with agents who sold land to the State.

Others Involved

The recommendation for Mr. Macdonald's removal overshadowed the filing of a number of secret indictments, understood to involve other agents and property owners concerned with the sales of land. It climaxed a series of developments regarding the Highway Department that began with the 1937 General Assembly.

The Assembly paved the way for the Highway Department shakeup now impending when, by an ambiguous bill, it gave Public Works Commissioner Robert A. Hurley temporary control of the Highway Department. Mr. Hurley's report charging waste and inefficiency in the highway system touched off the grand jury investigation.

Under Connecticut law no Commissioner can be removed from office summarily, without a chance to state his case.

New Bay State G. O. P. Leader Held as Need for Fall Success

Up and Down Beacon Hill

A number of leaders in the Republican Party of Massachusetts do not agree with the expressions of confidence now being spread abroad that victory for the party and election of a Republican governor in November seems already assured.

Mindful that this same beguiling view pervaded party ranks in the last four State elections and that each time the G. O. P. candidate for major office was defeated, these men are convinced that Republicans can win this year only by selecting an entirely new and powerful leader—and by a great deal of the hardest work.

Consequently, these men feel that Leverett Saltonstall's announcement as a candidate for Governor comes too early for the G. O. P. welfare. It confronts the party with an issue that must be settled in the ensuing weeks: Shall Republicans follow once more such leaders as Mr. Saltonstall or John W. Haigis, both of whom have unsuccessful records in campaigns for major public office? Or shall a new leader, unshackled by past defeats, rechemicalize the party and give it the unified hard-hitting leadership essential for success in November?

Change Is Urged

There is strong opinion in the party at present that the answer to the first question is "no" and to the second question "yes." Conversations with these several Republicans reveal a consensus of outlook on the first question somewhat as follows:

"Mr. Saltonstall is asking for the party leadership notwithstanding that he lost the party nomination for Governor in 1936 and subsequently was defeated as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor. The threat of Mr. Haigis also to seek the nomination forebodes the possibility of prolonging to election day the same party disunity which contributed to Mr. Haigis's defeat for Governor in 1936—if either of these men should be nominated."

More than ever, the political situation this year calls for absolute party unity to produce results, this group feels. What the G. O. P. needs to do, it is pointed out, is to discover within its ranks that man who will consolidate the various interests of the party and so forge the all-essential party unity. In other words, this man must be one who is acceptable in the Berkshires, in Boston, and points between.

R. J. S., Jr.

Mt. Washington: Boston Barometer, Harvardians Say

Mt. Washington is rather big to be considered a barometer, even in this day of research wonders—but nevertheless, as far as Boston is concerned, the old New Hampshire landmark does a creditable job of weather forecasting, according to a recent report issued by two Harvard weather scientists.

"Briefly, Mt. Washington shows warning tendencies, under the influence of the forerunning tropical air, 24 hours in advance of heavy precipitation at Boston—even though the wind flow of a mass of polar air may be continuing undiminished," claim Herbert G. Dorsey, Jr., and Charles F. Brooks, authors of the paper, who have been conducting research on the subject.

"The polar air stream exhibits a marked decrease in velocity 12 hours or more before the start of rain or snow. Moreover, if Boston is to remain dry, indications are quite the reverse. Right up to within 12 hours of the expected precipitation, the polar wind flow will remain strong—even if somewhat diminished—and will show no special warning.

"In the absence of other definite indications, the line between snow and rain forecasts for Boston may be drawn fairly closely by the temperature of Mt. Washington. A detailed tabulation by S. Pagiuca covering 1933-34 indicated that when temperatures on Mt. Washington were below 10 degrees any precipitation beginning at Boston within 24 hours was almost certain to begin as snow; whereas if Mt. Washington were above 15 degrees, Boston would probably have its precipitation in the form of rain."

Rhode Island Politicians Brush Up Campaign Talks

Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 29—With the 1938 session of the Legislature ended, Rhode Island political leaders turned their attention this week to the campaign preceding the November election.

The Rhode Island Republican Club held the first of a series of monthly meetings to extend through the summer and early fall. More than 400 persons heard Henry E. Fowler, State Representative of Barrington, Republican House Leader, review proceedings of the legislative session and call it "the stupidest and least productive" session in his 12-year experience on Capitol Hill.

Meanwhile, William H. Vanderbilt, former State Senator of Portsmouth, continued the speaking tour of the State he began several months ago. His name is frequently mentioned as the probable Republican candidate for Governor this fall. Addressing the Westerly G. O. P. club this week, Mr. Vanderbilt criticized the Democratic administration for policies which he said were injurious to business. He proposed steps to improve the efficiency of the State Government and lighten taxes to attract new industries to Rhode Island.

Gov. Robert E. Quinn, who is expected to head the Democratic ticket for re-election, has announced that a major plank in his platform if he is chosen by his party, will be the issue of the State income tax. The Legislature rejected his proposal for such a tax.

Quinn Signs Bills

Another measure signed by Governor Quinn provides an appropriation of $5,000 for setting up a bureau of analytical crime detection under the Department of Health. Another act appropriates $3,000 for purchasing buoys and other safety equipment.

Other bills signed:

A measure forbidding companies to use tear gas during strikes or lock-outs.

A measure authorizing the Direc-

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Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Theaters

Shubert—
"I Married an Angel," a Rodgers and Hart musical comedy. With Dennis King, Vera Zorina, Vivienne Segal and Walter Slezak. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Colonial—
"The Women," by Clare Boothe. Comedy presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Lois Wilson, Alice Buchanan, Celeste Holm and Effie Afton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Wilbur—
"The Man From Cairo," by Ivan Noe. Presented by Dan Goldberg, Joseph Buloff, Helen Chandler and Viola Roache. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Majestic—
"My Malkele," Yiddish musical comedy. With Molly Picon and Aaron Lebedeff. 8:30. Four days only.

Movies

Hub—
Paul Muni in "The Life of Emile Zola." 11 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30. Also "Mountain Music," featuring Martha Raye and Bob Burns. 9:40 a. m., 1:05 4:35, 8:05.

State and Orpheum—
Clark Gable, Myrna Loy and Spencer Tracy in "Test Pilot." Both theaters: 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:10, 7, 9:30.

Metropolitan—
"College Swing," with Burns & Allen, Martha Raye, Jackie Coogan, Betty Grable and Ben Blue. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:35, 10. Also Loretta Young and Richard Greene in "Four Men and a Prayer." 10:15 a. m., 1:40, 5:05, 8:30.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." Daily 1, 3:30 and 8. Saturdays 10 a. m., 1, 3:30, 7, 9:30.

Exeter—
"African Holiday." 2:10, 5:05, 8. Also "Radio City Revels," featuring Bob Burns and Jack Oakie. 3:18, 6:10, 9:05.

Coolidge Corner—
"Goldwyn Follies," with the Ritz Brothers, Adolphe Menjou and Charlie McCarthy. 3:06 6:17, 9:32. Also "The Jury's Secret." 1:50, 5:01, 8:12. Tomorrow: "Mr. Moto's Gamble," with Peter Lorre. Also "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," starring Shirley Temple.

Strand—
Paul Muni and Bette Davis in "Bordertown." Also the Jones Family in "Borrowing Trouble."

Uptown—
"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," starring Shirley Temple. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Mr. Moto's Gamble," with Peter Lorre. 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Boston—
"Everybody's Doing It," featuring Sally Eilers and Preston Foster. 9:30, 11:45 a. m., 3:15, 5:03, 7:25, 10. Stage: Mae West with her own stage show. Moore & Revel, Jack Powell, Juanita and her champions.

Fenway and Paramount—
Carole Lombard in "Fools for Scandal." Fenway: 1, 4:05, 7, 10:10. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1:05, 4, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Prison Nurse," with Henry Wilcoxon. Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:45. Paramount: 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:50, 5:30, 8:25.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Ali Baba Goes to Town," with Eddie Cahtor. Also Dorothy Lamour in "Last Train From Madrid." Continuous from 12 noon to 11:30 p. m.

Scollay and Modern—
"Jezebel," featuring Bette Davis, Henry Fonda and George Brent. Scollay: 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:20, 9:25. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:20, 9:30. Also "He Couldn't Say No." Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:20. Modern: 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:15, 8:25.

South Station Theater—
"What Price Safety—Exposing the Building Racket," "Chile, Land of Charm," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Fine Arts—
"Life Dances On," with English subtitles. 1:05, 3:05, 5:05, 7:10, 9:25. "Mickey Mouse." 1, 3, 5, 7, 9:15.

University—
"A Slight Case of Murder," with Edward G. Robinson. 1:30, 5, 8:45. Also W. C. Fields in "The Big Broadcast of 1938." 2:50, 6:25, 10:10.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Brookline Village—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." 2, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50, 9:50.

Keith Memorial—
Irene Dunne in "Joy of Living." 10:45 a. m., 1:36, 4:29, 7:22, 10:08. Stage Show: Starlight Parade featuring Lee Sims and Ilomay Bailey, Nicholas Brothers, the Kraddocks, Don Cummings and Four Ortons.

Tremont—
Greta Garbo in "Painted Veil." Also "Three Smart Girls," starring Deanna Durbin and Ray Milland. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Dance

Elizabeth Peabody House—
Recital by the Hans Wiener Studio Workshop. Given for the benefit of the Studio Scholarship Fund. Percussion accompaniment composed by Gregory MacDougall. 357 Charles Street. 8:30.

Jordan Hall—
Adolphe Robicheau, French-American dancer and teacher presents his professional and juvenile pupils in three ballets: "Coppelia," "Chopin Cycle," an "Fete Espagnole." 8:30.

Other Events

Symphony Hall—
Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will speak on "The Problems of Youth." For the benefit of the Simmons Alumnae Fund. 8:15.

Brown Club of Boston, Hotel Statler
Dr. Henry Wriston, Pres. of Brown University, will be the guest speaker at the annual banquet.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts
Mrs. Tanner will present a guidance lecture on Japanese Prints. 11 a. m.,

New Approach Is Made To Homes of Low Cost

The Real Estate Week

Out in the wooded sections of Wellesley just off the Worcester Turnpike is a home community called the Sheridan Estates, soon to become the site of a venture by a Boston architect for lifting art in home building to an even level with sound construction and practical designing without any extra tugs on the pursestrings.

C. Rankin Bingham is the architect planning two homes for this attractive development with the idea that architecture must be re-established as an art without sacrifice of quality or function and without turning a deaf ear to demands for low building costs. He thinks he can do this because "art is the one ingredient in home building that does not basically necessitate higher expenses."

Until Mr. Bingham came forward today with plans for homes having corner windows, air-conditioning, insulation, moisture barriers, fans and ventilation hoods over stoves, indirect lighting, crack-proof walls and built-in furniture, plus other innovations adding to the comfort and individual satisfaction of home owners, there has been small expectation that families of moderate incomes could put up homes constituting more than windbreaks or tiny shelters. But the day is here, said Mr. Bingham, when the public can demand the exercise of art as well as sound construction and pure function without increasing the costs.

Value Even in a Nail

"It costs just so much to drive a nail into a board," he said, "so why not drive it in where it will look the best?" While there is less art in driving a nail than in some other building factors, this question serves to illustrate what Mr. Bingham means by doing things better without increasing expenses. A more tangible example is the placing of garage lights in a place where they will shine into the car rather than centering them so the steel top of the car absorbs all the rays. And many a home owner has grumbled at the electric light switch located on the garage wall opposite the unloading side of the automobile, a situation that architect Bingham plans to correct . . . without adding a penny to the costs.

Asked if he could build a $4,000 home, Mr. Bingham replied in the affirmative, adding that "no one would buy it." In fact, he has designed a $4,000 house, only to find that planning to a minimum price produced no customers. Why? because they wanted something more here and something there, pushing the price up beyond their reach. These moderate-incomed families demanded what their more affluent friends had, such as huge living rooms, restyled bathrooms, modern kitchens, plenty of closets, living-room mirrors, corner windows and plastics for hardware.

But this did not discourage Mr. Bingham. He didn't say, "I cannot give you such a home for $4,000," and let it go at that. He figured all these features carefully and said, "I can give you such a home for about $6,000." And he made his estimates before construction and not after.

Gave Actual Cost Figures

So, as usual, the architect declared, the $4,000 to $5,000 house grows to $6,000 chiefly because the public has been educated by national advertising to demand what he cannot get for the price he wants to pay.

"Manufacturers," he added, "have sold the average home owner on things that are bound to make the initial home purchase price higher.

"In other words, we must stop baiting the public with the complete $4,000 house. We must use art which still goes under the old Sanscript definition, 'putting things together properly.'"

In Bingham homes, savings are made through pre-fabrication in a plant developed for this type of work, turning out thoroughly dried lumber and putting up homes ready for occupancy in six weeks. On a mass production basis of only two homes a month, costs would be substantially lowered and further time would be saved in construction.

Exteriors are described as "modern" although retaining something of the mellowed charm of old New England architecture, which blends so well with a rural background of trees. A heater room on the first floor eliminates the need for a basement. Result, more savings. Landscaping and competent interior decoration advice is thrown in.

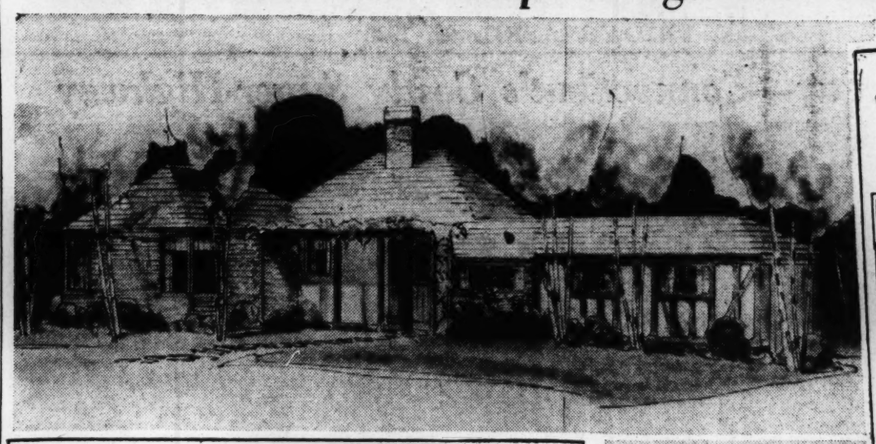
The study is ingenious. Built-in shelves run the length of the window side of the room with provisions for drawers and filing cabinets. A full-size bed, in addition to the guest bed, becomes a studio couch by day, through the simple process of pushing it partally under a shelf built for the purpose.

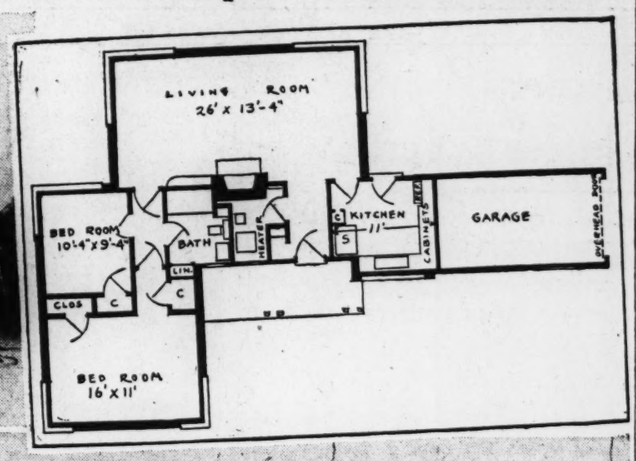
And among other things, the homes will be provided with tubular lighting in bathrooms, built-in bookcases, built-in traverse rods for curtains, console brackets for statuary, indirect lighting in kitchens, a pink mirror over the fireplace and pine-paneled trim skillfully used for living rooms. One of the homes will have a steeple-living room. The heater and range are to operate on gas.

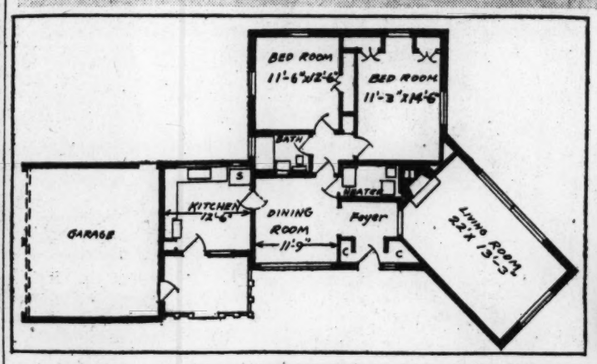
Sheridan Estates are reached over the Worcester Turnpike (turn left off the Cedar Street overpass, keep on for half-a-mile, turn right at greenhouse). The estates, operated by Douglas and Hunneman, feature homes ranging from $8,000 to $12,000 with extremely large lots. There is excellent commuting service by private automobile and bus into Boston.

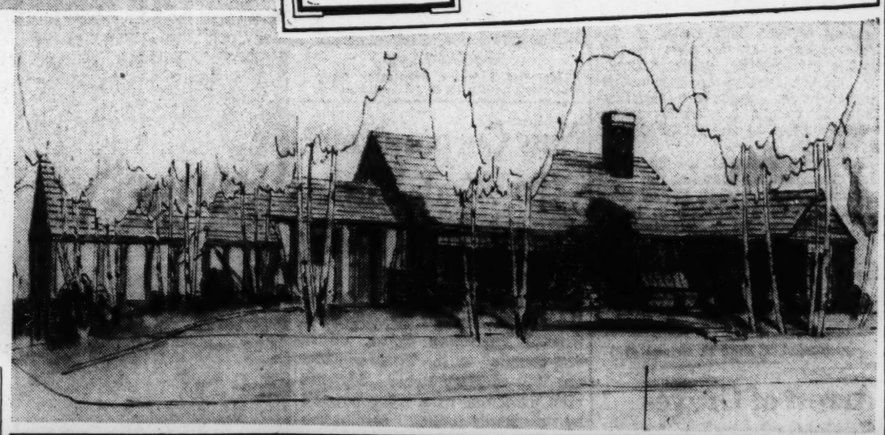
W. Clifford Harvey

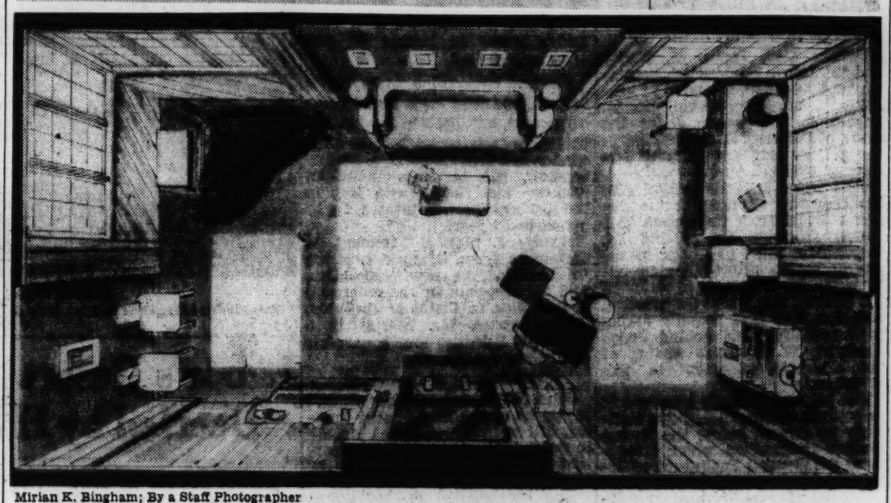
Part Pre-Fabrication Helps Bring Down Cost of Complete Modern Home











Mirian K. Bingham; By a Staff Photographer

No After-Costs Are Added to These Houses

Pre-Fabrication and an Artistic Approach Make the Above Homes of Unusual Interest and Attraction to Moderate Incomed Families. They Will Soon Be Built in the Sheridan Estates of Wellesley, Incorporating Most Features That Every Family Now Demands as a Result of National Home Advertising. Interior Decorating Service Goes With These Homes as Shown in the Living Room Plan Below. Architect: C. Rankin Bingham. Builder: Anthony H. Brackett

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, April 30

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, May 1

10:45 a. m.—WORL, The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:12 a. m.—W1XAL (15.13mc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p. m.—W1XAL (6.04mc), Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Sunday's Features

12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio City symphony orchestra; Viola Philo, soprano.
1:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Europe Calling."
2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Magic Key"; Frank Black, conductor.
2:15 WNAC (WEAF—National), Vicente Gomez, guitarist.
2:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Welsh Women's Chorus of New York.
3:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, John Barbirolli, conductor; Marjorie Lawrence and Charles Kullman, guests.
3:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "Radio Newsreel"; news interviews.
3:30 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), Gilbert and Sullivan's "Iolanthe."
5:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Marion Talley, soprano; concert orchestra.
5:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Mickey Mouse Theater of the Air."
6:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Thirty Minutes in Hollywood"; Amy Arnell; Dorothy McNulty; Norma Talmadge; trio; orchestra.
7:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Paths to Prosperity."
7:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Jack Benny; Kenny Baker; Mary Livingstone; Andy Devine; orchestra.
7:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra; Peg Murray; Harriet Hilliard; Gladys George and Mischa Auer, guests.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), New York Philharmonic Orchestra, direction Walter Damrosch; Hugh Ross, conducting.
8:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Don Ameche; Edgar Bergen; Dorothy Lamour; John Carter, tenor; Stroud Twins; Bette Davis, guest artist.
9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Sunday Evening Hour; symphony orchestra, Fritz Reiner, conductor; Efrem Zimbalist, violinist.
9:00 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "Five Star Final"; news dramatizations.
9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), American Album of Familiar Music; soloists; piano duo; violinist; orchestra.
10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Headlines and Bylines"; comment by Bob Trout, Erwin D. Canham, H. V. Kaltenborn.

BOSTON GARDEN—6 Days TWICE DAILY—2 & 8—Beginning MON. Aft'n, MAY 2
RINGLING BROS AND BARNUM & BAILEY CIRCUS
10,000 MARVELS, including GARGANTUA THE GREAT
Largest GORILLA Ever in Captivity
Bring 'Em Back Alive FRANK BUCK
"NEPAL" Magnificent New Spectacle
TERRELL JACOBS, The LION KING and Unprecedented Host of Circus Champions
Tickets Admitting to Everything Including Reserved Seats $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50 Plus Tax
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TICKETS NOW at Garden and Filene's

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Symphony Hall 53rd Season
OPENS MAY 4 at 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER—Conductor
Tickets 25c, 50c, 75c, $1. No tax.

SHUBERT—EVES. 8:30—MAT. TOM'W
DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
DENNIS KING - VERA ZORINA
in the Rodgers & Hart Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
with Vivienne Segal • Walter Slezak
AUDREY CHRISTIE • CHARLES WALTERS
Evs.: $1.10-$3.30. Wed. Mats. 55c-$2.20
Saturday Matinees: 55c-$2.75

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HELD OVER—2nd WEEK
CLARK GABLE - MYRNA LOY - SPENCER TRACY
in "TEST PILOT"

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also
Katharine Hepburn—Cary Grant in BRINGING UP BABY

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"A Slight Case of Murder"
W. C. Fields
"Big Broadcast of 1938"

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COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE
Wellesley Hills . . . April 16 thru 30
Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs
Matinees, 1, 3:30. Evenings, 8.
Sat., 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 7, 9:30 P. M.

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GERTRUDE LAWRENCE IN SUSAN AND GOD
A Comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
Plymouth Thea., 45th St., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:40
No Mon. Perfs. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat. 2.40

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Meet the simplest refrigerating mechanism ever built! Saves up to 25% MORE on electricity than even the current-saving Meter-Miser of 1937. Completely sealed. Automatically oiled and cooled. Comes with 5-Year Protection Plan backed by GENERAL MOTORS.
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GENEROUS TERMS to Edison Service Customers
Switch to Electric Cooking With Frigidaire!
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SAVES MORE ON CURRENT...FOOD...ICE...UPKEEP
SAVE ALL 4 WAYS...
or you may not Save at all!
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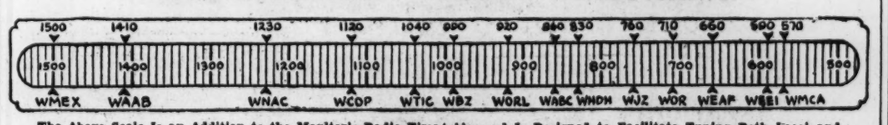
The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	News; music	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"	Songs by Carlotta	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "Music for Fun"	Penn Relays	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Eton Boys	Rakov's Orchestra	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Music; news	Male quartet	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Sport comment; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Variety program	"The Four of Us"	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Vocalist; organist	News commentator	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Brad Reynolds' Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Studio speaker	Nola Day, songs	Sport review	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Folk Singers	"Musical Workshop"	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 The Academy Theater: sketch	Maurice Spitalny's Orch.	Lucille Manners, soprano; Revelers Quartet; Ross Graham;	"Musical Album"	The Staley Players: dramatisation
8:15	Maurice Spitalny's Orch.		"Foreign Trade"	Air Mail Week, talk
8:30 Whiteman Orch.;	"Death Valley Days";		Commentator	Commentator
8:45 comedy; soloist	dramatic sketch	Frank Black's Orch.	Air Mail Week, talk	
9:00 "Hollywood Hotel";	George Olsen's Orch.;	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Jack Renard's Orchestra	Drama
9:15 preview of "Adventures of Marco	Tim and Irene	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	"The Johnson Family"	Florence Winston
9:30 Polo"; music	NBC Spelling Bee	Dramatic sketch	Musical Steeplechase	Sandor's Gypsy Orch.
9:45	NBC Spelling Bee	Dramatic sketch	Musical Steeplechase	Sandor's Gypsy Orch.
10:00 "Songshop"; solo-	Paul Martin's Music	"First Nighter"; sketch	Harvard - Princeton de-	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:15 ists; Glee Club;	Farewell to Pitcairn	"First Nighter"; sketch	bate on citizens' obli-	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 quartet; orchestra	N. Y. World's Fair Ball;	Hollywood Gossip	gations if U. S. Goes	Al Shayne
10:45 Network talk	P. Whiteman; others	Dorothy Thompson	to War	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	Jack Renard's Orchestra	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra
11:15 J. Dorsey's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra
11:30 E. Duchin's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Brad Reynolds' Orch.	Theater Digest	Hal Hope's Orchestra
11:45 E. Duchin's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Brad Reynolds' Orch.	Theater Digest	Hal Hope's Orchestra

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	"Sunrise Special"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organ recital	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	Mac and Moore	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Tunes"; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Eton Boys; quartet	"As You Like It"	"Musical Roundup"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Christian Science service
9:15 "Musical Moments"	"As You Like It"	Studio speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Morning Capers"
9:30 "Musical Moments"	Breakfast Club: popular orch.; soloist	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Italian Echoes"
9:45 "Fiddler's Fancy"		"Singing Strings"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Aunt Harriet's	Sweethearts: songs	Amanda Snow, songs	"Marriage Clinic"	Studio speaker
10:15 Children's Hour	Viennese Ensemble	Charioteers: quartet	"Marriage Clinic"	Talk, Jacob S. List
10:30 Aunt Harriet's	Edward Gamage, tenor	"Music Internationale";	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Children's Hour	"Swing Serenade"	instrumental ensemble	Champion Soccer Cup	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Cincinnati Conservatory of Music:	4-H Club program	Talk, Florence Hale	Finals, from England	"Request Matinade"
11:15	Minute Men: quartet	Philadelphia Chamber	Champion Soccer Cup	"Request Matinade"
11:30 Severin Eisenberger, pianist	Our Barn: children's program	String Sinfonietta	Finals, from England	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45		Serving the Consumer	"Motorcade"	"Rubin's Discoveries"
12:00 "Motorcade"	News; musicale; Dance	Walter Kidder: organ;	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 News Service	Revue; stocks	violinist	Agricultural talk	Italian Radio Review
12:30 Phil'd'lphia Salutes	National Farm and	Rex Battle's Concert	Italian music program	Music; forecasts
12:45 Phil'd'lphia Salutes	Home Hour	Ensemble	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 The Goofs: Del	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Jack, Bill, Ray	Home Hour	Earl Lawrence, songs	Elinor Sherry, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Buffalo Presents	Hawaiian music	The Hemingways	Carnegie Tech Symphony Orch. concert	Johnny Long's Orch.
1:45 Buffalo Presents	Hawaiian music	Musical Roundup		Short Story Editor
2:00 Listen to Los Angeles	Social Action Conference, from Chicago	Spelling Bee, from Faneuil Hall	"Cafe Continental"	"Week-End Frolics"
2:15			Local sport program	"Week-End Frolics"
2:30 CBS dance music	Social Action Conference, from Chicago	Spelling Bee, from Faneuil Hall	Sport reports	"Cornhuskers"
2:45 CBS dance music			Sport reports	"Cornhuskers"
3:00 "Social Change and	Penn Relays	Spelling Bee, from	Boston Red Sox vs. Philadelphia baseball game	Saturday Jam Session
3:15 Higher Education"	Penn Relays	Faneuil Hall		Down Memory Lane
3:30 Penn Relays	Penn Relays	Spelling Bee, from	Boston Red Sox vs. Philadelphia baseball game	Sport reports
3:45 "World Waltzes"	Penn Relays	Faneuil Hall		Sport reports
4:00 Network sports	Penn Relays	Spelling Bee, from	Boston Red Sox vs. Philadelphia baseball game	Stephen Charles' Orch.
4:15 Network sports	Penn Relays	Faneuil Hall		Stephen Charles' Orch.
4:30 Louise Killman	Penn Relays	Spelling Bee, from	Boston Red Sox vs. Philadelphia baseball game	Legion speaker
4:45 Pictures Sneak	Penn Relays	Faneuil Hall		Peter Slevin, tenor
5:00 The Boston Hour	Penn Relays	Spelling Bee	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	Rakov's Orchestra	"The Playboy of the	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Will McCune's Or.	Jimmy Richards' Orch.	Western World"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Will McCune's Or.	Dance Interlude	"The Playboy"	Baseball School	Sport reports
6:00 News; sportshots	News; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Rhythm Revue	Dinner concert	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 "Musical Moments"	Sport commentator	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45 Comment; music	Chick Webb's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Sport results	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Art Shaw's Orch.	Message of Israel	Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Drake News	Message of Israel		"Recovery Bill"	Terry O'Toole's "Irish
7:30 Columbia Workshop: drama	Jim's Question Bee	Commentator	"Relief Program"	Echoes"; songs; orch.
7:45	Jim's Question Bee	Sport review	Jack Fischer's Orchestra	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 Saturday Night	"Melody Serenade"	Southern California	"Barnstormers"; variety	Melody ensemble
8:15 Swing Session	"Melody Serenade"	Band; orchestra	"Barnstormers"; variety	Dance Melodies
8:30 Russ Morgan's Or.;	"Soft Ticker"; drama	La Conga Orchestra	Elizabeth Philharmonic	"Four Aces"; vocal
8:45 sketch; soloists	"Soft Ticker"; drama	Enrique Madriguera	Symphony Orchestra	"Four Aces"; vocal
9:00 "Professor Quiz";	National Barn Dance;	Al Roth's Orchestra	Elizabeth Philharmonic	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:15 questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	Al Roth's Orchestra	Symphony Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:30 Serenade; soloists;	vocal groups; Hoosier	"American Portraits";	Dramatic Club talk	Travel talk
9:45 popular orchestra	Hot Shots	dramatic sketch	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Music of the Masters
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	"Design for Music"	National Broadcasting	Ray Keating's Orchestra	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15 vocalists; quartet;	"Design for Music"	Company Symphony	Ray Keating's Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 orchestra	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Orchestra; Pierre	Bunny Berigan's Orch.	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 U. S. Possessions	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Monteux, conductor	Bunny Berigan's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Glen Miller's Orchestra	NBC Symphony Orch.	Jack Russell's Orchestra	"Garden of Dreams"
11:15 Osborne's Orch.		NBC Symphony Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	"Garden of Dreams"
11:30 B. Goodman's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	News Service	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Johnnie Long's Orch.
11:45 B. Goodman's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Weather Service	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Johnnie Long's Orch.

FOR SALE OR RENT

Walking distance Oakley Country Club—near Belmont line and fine shopping center—2 direct routes to Boston. New home! Every convenience including insulation, large lot, high ground. Bargain for the right one.
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New six-room Cape Cod House
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Shares Always On Sale
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Bidu Sayao Hailed in Song Recital

Last night in Jordan Hall, Bidu Sayao, soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Association, appeared for the first time in Boston as a recitalist. Her excellent accompanist was Paul Ulanousky and her program was contrived of items sufficiently unhackneyed to prove stimulating. Opening with a group by Handel, Gluck, Mozart and Paisiello, the singer dedicated her second group to Rossini, represented by the seldom heard "La Regatta Veneziana." An aria from Cilèa's opera "Andriana Lecouvreur" opened group three, which also included an aria from the opera "La Schiavo" by the Brazilian composer, Antonio Carlos Gomes. Rachmaninoff, Persico, Lane Wilson and Vene shared honors in group four, and the final group was devoted to Spanish songs in popular style by Blas de Laserme, Pablo Esteve and Manuel Garcia, in arrangements by Joaquin Nin.

If there are those who incline toward the theory that the glamour has for the most part departed from the recital stage, they should have been present last night when Bidu Sayao made her entrance. Glamour is a much overworked word, but it nevertheless adequately describes the charm of this young woman, who having made a reputation in opera, last night established another as a recitalist. She possesses poise; she sings an exacting program without recourse to a word book except for an item or so in our tricky English language, and she can summon an animation, when occasion demands, which is entirely disarming.

Of her vocal talents one may write little which has not already been written. The ease with which she accomplished the most difficult measures last night was a constant crescendo of revelation. Top notes were clear and fluent, notably the final one of "Io son L'umile ancella," which was a model. Throughout the evening the listener had occasion to rejoice in the singer's evenly matched scale as she projected varying moods with instinctive good taste. Despite the over-long program, the enthusiasm of the audience occasioned many encores which, however, should have been grouped together at the close of the recital.

G. M. S.

The Arts in Boston

"The Joy of Living"

"The Joy of Living" is a comedy with a philosophy, no less. "Do what you want when you want" is its theme, and its apostle is Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., who discourses upon it with dauntless persistence until he has won the hand of Irene Dunne. The Keith Memorial Theater is the scene of the lectures.

Miss Dunne is a fabulously paid light opera star, who has become the slave of her parasitical family—father, Guy Kibbee, mother, Alice Brady, sister, Louise Ball, sister's husband, sister's twins and several supernumeraries. Mr. Fairbanks is her self-appointed Lincoln. At first Miss Dunne doesn't want to be freed. "All I could do for them wouldn't be enough" is her general sentiment. She even has the hero arrested. But Mr. Fairbanks is so debonair that he soon has her getting intoxicated at a German beer garden, whirling about a roller skating rink and finally leaving with him on his tramp steamer for "that little island in the Pacific."

Both the comedy and the philosophy are too full of gaps to be first-rate but they give Mr. Fairbanks a chance to prove once more that he is one of the most agreeable young men on the screen. Miss Dunne sings several Kern-Fields tunes, including "You Couldn't Be Cuter" and "A Heavenly Party." Jean Dixon, Eric Blore, Warren Hymer, Billy Gilbert and the Steiner twins appear subordinately.

The stage show features Lee Sims and Iloma Bailey, the Kraddocks and the Nicholas Brothers and other acts.

"Four Men and a Prayer"

At the outset, "Four Men and a Prayer," the new film feature at the Metropolitan, promises to be as unusual as its title. Though the promise is not entirely fulfilled, this is a tense and fast-paced story of intrigue, mystery, romance and adventure which scoots back and forth between India, England, North and South America and probably points West, with ease and abandon. If it does not raise the esteem of England and the U. S. A. for themselves and each other, then nothing will.

The story centers around the efforts of four sons to clear the name of their father (C. Aubrey Smith), who has been dishonorably discharged from a responsible post in the Indian army. They are David Niven, of the air force; George Sanders, a barrister; Richard Greene, on the British Embassy staff at Washington, and William Henry, a university student. King and country, you see, are being well served. The father is shot just as he is about to disclose the munitions maker behind the frame-up, and the subsequent events are exciting and humorous. Each of the young men is splendid in his own particular way and on their account one can almost forgive the hokum elements, the too-much plot and the weak ending.

Mr. Niven has an excellent comedy sense. Loretta Young looks quite pretty as the American who falls in love with Mr. Greene and thereafter inserts herself into the intrigue. J. Edward Bromberg, John Carradine, Reginald Denny, Berton Churchill and Barry Fitzgerald play some of the more prominent assisting roles.

"College Swing," the companion film, is just as absurd as you might expect, having been obviously thrown together to meet what the producers claim is the demand for this sort of rubbish. George Burns, Gracie Allen, Martha Raye, Bob Hope, Edward Everett Horton, Florence George, Ben Blue, Betty Grable and Jackie Coogan work hard with material which can optimistically be described as second-rate. There are a few amusing moments.

"Fools for Scandal"

The only difference between "The Joy of Living" and "Fools for Scandal," at the Paramount and Fenway, is that the latter film possesses less real comedy and no philosophy at all. It may have been Mervyn Le Roy's idea of humor to dress Fernand Gravet in an eighteenth-century doorman's outfit when he cooks dinner and serves Carole Lombard and her fiancé, Ralph Bellamy, but it proves to be stupid and silly. These adjectives, in fact, characterize the whole affair. M. Gravet is a poor Frenchman and Miss Lombard, a rich movie star. Allen Jenkins, Isabel Jeans and Marie Wilson are other people.

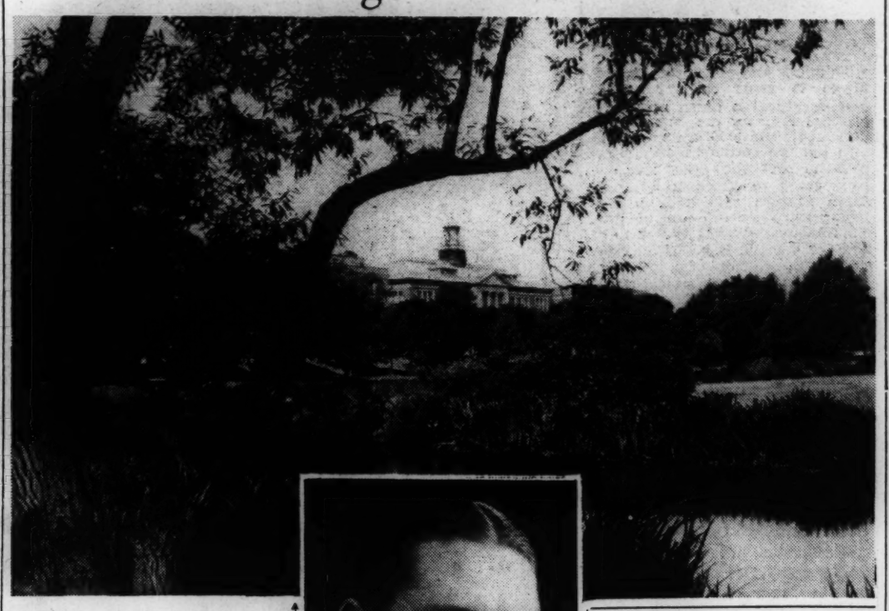
Prison, doctor and nurse cycles are combined for "Prison Nurse," the companion film. Flood, typhoid fever, a prison break and several murders weave a plot which threatens to send a young doctor (Henry Wilcoxon), already imprisoned for a "mercy killing," to the electric chair for murdering a prison guard. A loyal nurse (Marian Marsh) finally clears him.

"Everybody's Doing It"

The new show at the Keith Boston, with one or two exceptions, ranges from the vulgar to the commonplace. Mae West is on the stage. She demonstrates that although she may (as quoted) believe the stage needs a housecleaning, she is not going to begin it. The surrounding stage show is unusually good. The film, "Everybody's Doing It," is a tiresome affair about a drunken puzzle artist who is kidnaped by gangsters wishing to control the "answers racket." They are foiled ere long and so is the audience. Preston Foster and Sally Eilers play the leads.

J. D. B.

Simmons College Continues a Pioneer



Vantine; © Bachrach

Bancroft Beatley

President of Simmons College. Above—View of College Seen Across the Fenway

Mrs. Roosevelt's Visit Spotlights Simmons College

With Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt speaking at Symphony Hall before the Simmons Alumnae Association tonight attention is focused on Simmons College. There are Bostonians who ask what sort of college Simmons is today, and why it has been so quiet about itself heretofore. This college on the Fenway actually is probably better known in other parts of the United States than in its native Boston.

In many colleges pioneering has been but an early phase of development, later to be cast aside when a certain academic level had been reached. But pioneering has been characteristic of Simmons College from its inception, and today its President, Dr. Bancroft Beatley, is vigorously carrying on the tradition.

At the turn of the century John Simmons, a Boston merchant, having seen the economic and individual need of women to be able to earn their own living, left money that a college might be established to enable young women to become independent members of the community.

At first the college comprised but four schools: secretarial, social service, general science, and home economics. In a day when woman's place was still thought to be in the home it was almost inevitable that the home economics course should be most popular, and that the college should for a time be labeled "that cooking school."

Abreast of the Times

Since Simmons' first class was graduated in 1906 in lace and bone collars, 7,558 girls have been graduated by its various schools. Today there are six schools in addition to the original four, including preprofessional studies, store service, education, nursing, English, and physical education.

Typical of Simmons' progressive approach to scholastic and industrial problems is the recent change in character and nomenclature of its secretarial school. It had never been the purpose of this school to turn out typists—business schools can do that—and it is characteristic of Simmons procedure that it has never tried to compete with existing local institutions. It has always realized its own unique character and has forged ahead to meet new problems with its own peculiar equipment. One of the aims of the new "School of Business and Secretarial Studies," for instance, is to train girls to manage small businesses and enterprises. President Beatley believes in training girls for more and more important places in the world.

With increasing demands made upon its graduates Simmons has recognized a further need for selectivity in enrolling students. Beginning last fall entrance was made dependent not only on high scholastic record but upon a personal interview, in which the College reserved the right to accept or reject the applicant.

A new trend at Simmons has been apparent in recent years: nearly one-quarter of the girls who received degrees last June had already been graduated by other colleges. More and more Simmons is functioning as a graduate school. And this because the liberal art college is not equipped and does not plan to prepare its students for work after graduation except as teachers.

Dr. Beatley brought into the open the ever-live discussion of whether a college should prepare its student for work after graduation in his speech when he said: "One commonly hears the expression that the college is designed not to teach young people to earn a living, but to live—as if it were possible to separate the two. For most of us, work is a dominant life interest, and a type of education which studiously ignores this fact appears to be something less than liberal. If the critics of vocational education in the college think of it as exclusively a training in skills, I can readily sympathize with their objection, but I cannot agree with their concept of the field. We at Simmons believe that in preparing our students for occupational life, we must first provide a firm foundation of vocational intelligence. . . .

"To my mind, the program of the typical college for women in America is a luxury program. It is well suited to the young woman who is able to continue her education in a professional school after graduating from college or to one who for any of a number of reasons is not concerned with earning her living."

That the blending of the academic and the professional training has enabled its students to find useful occupations is proved by a glance at Simmons' employment records. Of the graduating class of June, 1937, for example, but 8.6 per cent were unemployed at the beginning of 1938. Simmons graduates today are holding down positions of varied character with a wide range in earnings, and they are scattered in at least three of the four corners of the globe.

In the Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Gilchrist went to work and got everything all fixed up in honor of National Better Homes Week . . . and the result is that every department offers unusual values in the way of fixings for one's home, and there's also a five-room suite on display . . . called "Design for Living." And if you can see it without coming home and working out new ideas for your own home, then we miss our guess. For there are all sorts of new ideas used, with people around with whom you can discuss your own individual problems when it comes to the matter of furnishing your home. Or even exchanging one or two pieces for others. And it's surprising how you can change the tone of the whole room just by the addition of a little color on the walls and in the draperies.

Despite its utter serenity in appearance, the bedroom that's all done up with lots of ruffles and oodles of quaintness in its high four-poster Colonial bed, rocking chair and so on, is called the "Gone With the Wind" room. Inspired, no doubt, by the romantic young lady of the novel. But if your tendencies aren't in this direction, then for your more sophisticated self there's a suggestion in the way of a mauve decade bedroom. Wallpaper garlanded in white is just the thing for all the eighteenth-century (we're sure it's eighteenth, but we may be wrong) furniture that fills the room. And the white taffeta spreads and draperies have scallops of violet ruffles which blend right in with the wallpaper.

⁂

Outfits for Bride Or Groom for Rent

It may seem strange to you at first . . . but they tell us it's being done every day. Renting wedding outfits, we mean. But Read and White (111 Summer Street) will rent you everything but the groom. In fact, for that matter, they'll also rent the groom everything but the bride. Or if you're just the bridesmaid, they can take care of you, too. Lovely filmy affairs in the latest styles, veils, trains, and everything you'll need. You go in for a fitting some time ahead, book your date . . . and that's all there is to it. If you want more details call Liberty 7930. Incidentally, though, weddings aren't their only specialty. And if something happens that leaves you with a social appointment on your hands within a few days, and your personal wardrobe lacks the necessary proper equipment, Read and White can probably help you out. The chances are that you might never again be wearing that type of dress, anyhow; so you'll be saving money.

Janet Treat

A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Column

Connecticut's Super-Highway

(Continued from Page 9)

from the shore the terrain is a series of north-and-south ridges and valleys, alternating. The Merritt Parkway slices across these ridges, up and down. Critics already are calling it a "roller coaster," but the sharpest grade is 6 per cent.

Many Underpasses and Bridges

Existing highways had been built north-and-south along the ridges and through the valleys. At 54 points the Merritt Parkway crosses one of these earlier highways, and there will be, when the road is completed, 54 grade separation structures. Most of them carry the intersecting highway over the new parkway. In addition there are 16 bridges over watercourses, a total of 70 structures. The engineering argument centers around these bridges.

It started with the report of Robert A. Hurley, Public Work Commissioner, who wrote a report to Gov. Wilbur L. Cross sharply critical of the Highway Department and all its works. The layout of the Merritt Parkway at the bridges, he said, was an example of bad engineering.

Each of the pavement lanes of the parkway is 26 feet wide. In open country Mr. Macdonald separated them by a 21-foot planted strip. He thus had a roadway 73 feet wide. But he did not build the overhead span 73 feet long.

Narrow Under Bridges

He built them approximately 60 feet long, and narrowed the separation strip so that the two lines of pavement converge as they pass under the bridge, separate again on the other side. Only a 16-inch curb remains of the separation strip at some of the bridges.

At others a four-foot strip has been continued under the bridge and Mr. Macdonald says there is room enough to make it eight feet wide.

About 20 more bridges remain to be constructed.

Rhode Island

(Continued from Page 9)

tor of Education to provide corrective devices for crippled children.

A measure empowering the city of Pawtucket to issue bonds up to $1,000,000 for construction of a sewer system.

⁂

State Subsidizes Ferry

Rhode Island went into the ferry business this week when Governor Quinn signed the bill making the Jamestown and Newport Ferry part of the State highway system.

Under the terms of the measure, the State will subsidize the ferry. The ferry company will operate the line, but the State will control the company and fix the rates. A sum of $18,000 is to be paid the company at once to cover an operating deficit from last November to June.

⁂

WPA Projects Approved

Projects estimated to cost about $250,000 were approved for Rhode Island by WPA officials at Washington this week. Included in the list is a mosquito control project for West Warwick, a roadside beautification project for Kent, Bristol and Newport counties, and several highway projects.

Faneuil Hall Concert By Trades School Band

The Farm and Trades School Band will present its annual spring concert at Faneuil Hall tonight at 8, with Frank L. Warren conducting. Myron A. Pratt and William N. Dodge are soloists.

The School, founded in 1814 with the present site at Thompson's Island, had the first boy's band in America, established in 1857.

Short-Wave Programs

For Saturday, April 30

Paris—9:30 a. m.—"Events of the Month," sketch. TPA2, 19.6 m., 15.24 meg.
Berlin—1 p. m.—"Non-stop," lively weekend. DJD, 25.4 m., 11.77 meg.
Tokyo—7 p. m.—Musical Program. JZJ, 25.4 m., 11.80 meg.
Budapest—7 p. m.—Fragments from Hungarian Operettas. HAT4, 32.8 m., 9.12 meg.
Moscow—8 p. m.—News; program for English listeners. RAN, 31 m., 9.6 meg.
London—8:10 p. m.—Cup Final: Association Football match. GSP, 19.6 m., 15.31 meg.; GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.
Rome—8:30 p. m.—News; Chamber Music: "Behind the Scenes—Publishing an Encyclopedia." 2RO, 31.1 m., 9.63 meg.; IRF, 30.5 m., 9.83 meg.; IQY, 25.21 m., 11.90 meg.
Berlin—10:15 p. m.—"Club of Nations." DJD, 25.4 m., 11.77 meg.
London—11:55 p. m.—"Sweet and Lovely," a musical presentation. GSI, 19.6 m., 15.26 meg.; GSD 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.

For Sunday, May 1

Boston—12 noon—International Goodwill Program. W1XAL, 25.4 m., 11.79 meg.
Guatemala—6 p. m.—Special Concert Dedicated to United States. TGWA, 19.7 m., 15.17 meg.
Boston—6 p. m.—"These, the Psalms—No. 1." W1XAL, 25.4 m., 11.79 meg.
Tokyo—7 p. m.—Current Topics. JZJ, 25.4 m., 11.80 meg.
Geneva—8 p. m.—Report on League of Nations Activities. HBO, 26.3 m., 11.4 meg.
Eindhoven, Netherlands—8 p. m.—Programs for the Western Hemisphere. PCJ, 31.2 m., 9.59 meg.
Budapest—8 p. m.—"Singing Youth," children's choir. HAT4, 32.8 m., 9.12 meg.
Rome—8:30 p. m.—News; Opera, one act. 2RO, 31.1 m., 9.63 meg.; IRF, 30.5 m., 9.83 meg.; IQY, 25.21 m., 11.90 meg.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—"Melodies of the World." YV5RC, 51.7 m., 5.8 meg.
London—8:55 p. m.—Dvorak chamber music. GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.
Paris—10 p. m.—Musical Recordings. TPA4, 25.6 m., 11.72 meg.
London—10:20 p. m.—Recital of Scots Songs. GSI, 19.6 m., 15.26 meg.; GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.

U. S. Part in Fair

Brig. Gen. William E. Gillmore, Director of Governmental Participation for the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition, is former Chief of Supply for the U. S. Army Air Corps.

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The News in Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

placed in the Gubernatorial elections this fall.

"A State convention of the Progressive Committee will be held here in the last two weeks of May," said Mr. Reel, "to determine the future political action of the committee, which was affiliated with the Progressive National Committee, headed by Senator R. M. La Follette in 1936, and supported the candidacy of President Roosevelt.

"It is felt that there is no true Democratic party in this State, for those who wear the label of Democrats do not support Franklin Roosevelt's progressive policies. Particularly, we are dissatisfied with the anti-labor, anti-New Deal attitude of our present Governor.

"A growing labor group, with which we are in touch, favors the entry of Robert J. Watt (former secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor) in both primaries and as an independent. This will be brought to the attention of the State convention.

"If the Democratic Party does not pick a true Democratic candidate for the Governorship, the Progressive Committee will pick one of its own."

Camp Institute To Discuss Plans

At a Camp Institute to be conducted by the Camp Committee of the Boston Council of Social Agencies in the Lenox Hotel on Monday, about 150 directors, counselors, board members and executives of the camps conducted by Boston social agencies, will discuss their plans for the 15,000 or more children they expect to handle this summer.

Charles H. Hendry, Co-ordinator of Studies and Research for the American Camping Association, will speak after dinner on "Raising the Level of Practice in Organized Camping." Mr. Hendry was formerly on the National Y. M. C. A. staff and has served as a faculty member at George Williams College, New York University and Chicago University. He is now connected with the Boys Clubs of America, Inc.

Another speaker will be Dr. Henry Utter of Providence, a member of the American Academy of Pediatics. S. Max Nelson of the East Boston Social Centers is in charge of the program.

(Continued from Page 9)

cents apiece and pineapples at from 25 to 75 cents each. Argentine peaches are $1 a dozen and white and red Emperor grapes from the same country are 30 cents a pound.

In the fish markets mackerel are plentiful and the price range is from seven to 12 cents a pound. Fresh Eastern salmon from New Brunswick have dropped in price from $1.80 a pound last week to $1, and the demand is brisk. They are sold, at present, only by the whole fish. Both roe and jack shad are in their prime and are selling for from 30 to 40 cents a pound for the first and 15 cents a pound for the jacks. Large pairs of roes, at their best now, cost 90 cents.

Maritime Day Events Planned

The National Maritime Day Committee of the Port of Boston gathered today at the Chamber of Commerce Building in response to a call from Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to lay plans for the pageant scheduled for May 22. Among the details to be arranged were the laying out of courses for racing, the planning of times for events, and the plan for the fireboat display.

Tech to Exhibit Fast Photography

Even the most modest cameras—as long as their shutters are capable of "bulb" or "time" exposures—will be able to take pictures at speeds as fast as 1-130,000 of a second at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's annual Open House tomorrow afternoon.

Visitors are invited to bring their picture-taking outfits and make use of the special apparatus and lights used in the Edgerton method of high-speed photography. The kind of things which can be photographed include the breaking of electric light bulbs, the impact of a ball on a tennis racket, and smoke being drawn through an electric fan.

The equipment used was designed and built by Prof. Harold E. Edgerton of the Department of Electrical Engineering, and his colleagues Kenneth J. Germeshausen and Herbert E. Grier. It is being used successfully in the study of such high-speed phenomena as vibration in motors and airplane propeller action.

Wind tunnel and towing tank experiments have been arranged for visitors to the Division of Aeronautical Engineering. In the towing tank, passage of models through the water is used to interpret air disturbances arising from similar causes.

The modern concept of poster design, stressing clear and forceful presentation of a single idea, will be demonstrated by students of architecture.

Other exhibits prepared for tomorrow include photomicrographic studies of metallic structure and demonstrations of the improved alloys and methods of manufacture which have resulted from them.

Hearing Truckmen's Complaints

By a Staff Photographer

Joseph B. Eastman

Member of Interstate Commerce Commission Who Is Presiding at Boston Gathering

N. E. Truckmen Seek Protection

(Continued from Page 9)

land Motor Rate Conference, who said that the conference had been unsuccessful in attempting to reform the industry, which was now engaged in a rate war, so that many concerns were being forced to carry goods at less than cost and some had been forced out of business entirely.

He explained that "chiselling" operators observe the flow of traffic and then proceed to make contracts with shippers through various inducements such as lower rates. By doing this he declared, these comparatively few operators have caused the general break in rates which is preventing profitable operation for established concerns.

"I believe," said Mr. Ditt, "the Interstate Commerce Commission should step in and establish uniform rates to save the industry."

The present hearing is concerned with trucking rates and practices in New England, New York and New Jersey.

Ouster Action May Be Opposed

The first definite indication that Dr. David L. Williams, State Commisisoner of Mental Diseases, will fight the ouster proceedings started against him by Gov. Charles F. Hurley, came today when James W. Burke, his attorney, visited the Governor's office for a short time.

Mr. Burke conferred with several State officials today to learn various facts regarding the case. He declined to reveal the nature of his opposition fight, but it is understood that Dr. Williams, found totally incapacitated physically by three physicians, will not attend the ouster hearing scheduled for May 6. It is understood he will be represented only by Mr. Burke.

Hurley Signs Bill Adding Two to Boston Assessors

Boston's already strained finances received a Legislative jolt yesterday when the House by a vote of 111 to 86 overturned an adverse committee report on a bill giving Superior Court Judges authority to fix salaries of Suffolk Court officers. At present the Mayor and City Council control the salaries under the county compensation plan.

Action on this bill, strongly opposed by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin on the ground that it would increase Boston's budget $67,000 yearly, was offset somewhat, however, when Gov. Charles F. Hurley signed a bill sought by the Mayor adding two members to the City's Board of Assessors.

Mayor Tobin and other proponents of the assessors bill claim that the increase from three to five members on the Board would greatly increase the City's revenue by increasing the service of the Board.

Opponents, however, term it a "foolish" move to add two $6000 salaries to the budget during a so-called "economy campaign." The bill provides for action by the City Council during the coming year.

Regarding the Court Officer bill Mayor Tobin charged many of the officers have reached the $2700 limit under the County Compensation Plan. With control of the salaries placed in the hands of the judges these court officers would be removed from the county plan restrictions.

The House also engrossed a bill which would permit the Mayor of Boston to succeed himself. Before engrossment, however, the House amended the bill to provide a referendum at the 1939 city election.

Tulips Display To Start May 1

Park Commissioner William P. Long today announced Tulip Week at the Public Garden from May 1 to May 7.

Some 70 tulip beds comprising 60,000 bulbs, which are planted late each fall are covered and protected until the following April when the beds are uncovered and the plants exposed to sunlight and air.

As the late spring has been very trying on these flowers, the Commissioner regrets "to inform the people of the City that our display will not be so spectacular or as uniform as in past years, but will be prolonged over a longer period of time."

Bulb Trade Deep-Rooted

Growing of tulip bulbs has been a leading industry in the Netherlands since the seventeenth century.

Harvard Returns Bruening As Government Lecturer

Dr. Heinrich Bruening, former Chancellor of the German Republic, who was a lecturer on Government at Harvard during the past half-year and is now lecturing at Oxford University in England, has been re-appointed lecturer on Government at Harvard, effective next September, the University announced today.

During the first half of the next academic year Dr. Bruening will conduct a seminar on "Government Regulation of Industry; Some Post-War Experiments in European Industrial Control." This seminar is intended primarily for graduate students specializing in public administration.

Wage Cut in Woolen Mills

(Continued from Page 1)

the C. I. O. and the Independent Textile Union of Woonsocket, R. I., who announced that mass meetings of employees would be called in "every textile center to decide upon a course of action."

Unions Take Up Cut

Frank J. Manning and Joseph A. Salerno, assistant New England directors of the T. W. O. C., and Joseph Schmetz, president of the I. T. U., met in Boston yesterday to consider union action in face of the wave of pay announcements. The protest today was issued over their names.

In general, the unions heretofore have accepted pay slashes in the shoe and cotton industries, rather than risk complete shut-downs of the mills, but each cut has evoked bitter denunciation from union leaders and in a few cases brief strikes have resulted.

During the past month, the T. W. O. C. has vigorously opposed cuts in small factories of the woolen industry, especially in New Hampshire, hoping to head off the avalanche of reductions which now has descended upon it.

Notices of cuts were being posted today in most of the mills. The great American Woolen Company, largest wool manufacturer in the country, posted announcements at its Wood, Ayer, and Washington mills in Lawrence, Mass., and the Shawsheen mill in Andover, Mass.

Other large firms announcing cuts today included: the Arlington and Pacific Mills, Lawrence, each employing 3,000 workers and mills in Methuen, Andover, Haverhill, and Lowell, Mass.; Stafford Springs, Conn., and several cities of Rhode Island.

The extent of the depression in the woolen industry in New England, where the majority of American woolen mills are located, was indicated by a spokesman for the manufacturers who said today that employment had fallen off 80 per cent in the past year.

This means that pay rolls are only 20 per cent of normal. The work has been spread, however, over about 40 per cent of the regular workers by giving them only two or three days of work each week.

Cut or Shut

The manufacturers' viewpoint is that mills must either reduce wages or shut down completely, so serious is the prevalent industrial recession in this business. Unlike cotton textiles, according to wool authorities, woolen mills have maintained wages at surprisingly high levels up to now. In 1937, the hourly wage was 57 cents, compared with the highest peak of 62 cents in 1920.

On the basis of what consumers can buy today for a dollar as compared with 1920, the 1937 wage was equivalent to 78 cents an hour, according to manufacturers' charts. What the manufacturer has in mind in his efforts to reduce wages, is to get back to the wage levels prior to the 1936 boom which stretched out into the early months of 1937.

Who started the movement toward reduced wages? The small mills, according to manufacturing sources. These mills have been cutting wages for six months while large mills have managed to compete against cut-throat competition only by the skin of their teeth. A month ago, a large mill in northwestern Rhode Island became irritated over its inability to compete further with wage cutting, inviting the conference of manufacturers to effect the general wage cuts authorized for May 2.

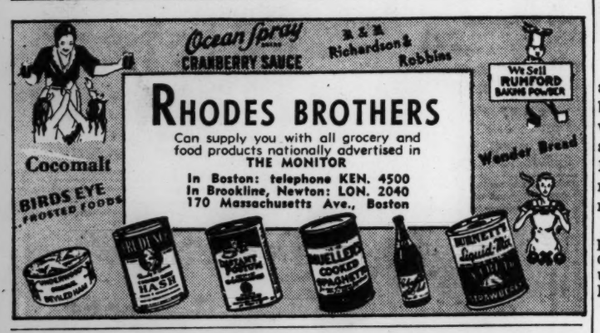
The manufacturers recalled that a year ago last November, a 10 per cent wage increase was allowed as a result of labor organization and a woolen boom that approached the best that New England has seen. In March, 1937, wages went up another 10 per cent as the boom took on proportions that seem to indicate a return of permanent prosperity. Since last July, business has fallen off.

To this point of view, the labor unions replied through today's statement of the T. W. O. C. and I. T. U.:

"Wage cuts in textiles merely introduce another element of chaos, confusion and cut-throat competition into an industry already chronically sick with these evils. Wage cuts, once begun, usually develop into a vicious cycle, the conclusion of which may be disaster for the industry.

"We join in issuing a solemn warning to all labor that its already inadequate standard of living is jeopardized by wage cuts in txtiles. The welfare of the Nation is thus threatened in a time of crisis by further curtailment of the people's purchasing power, the insufficiency of which was the first cause of the depression."

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON



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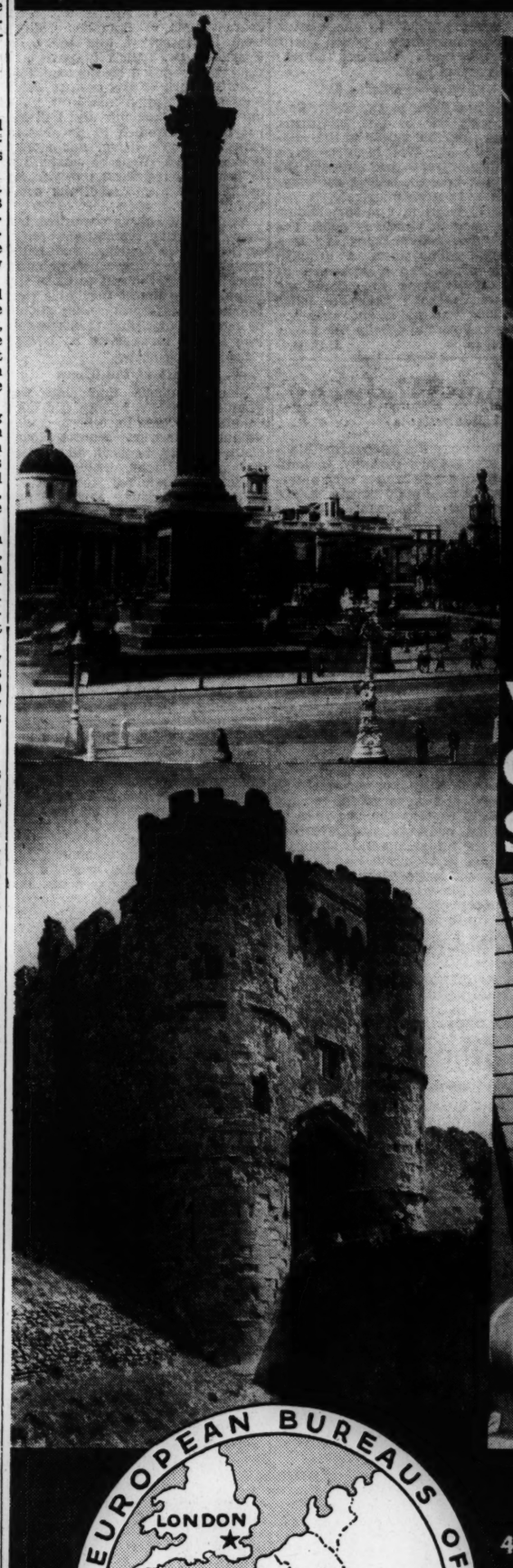

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

The Village That Lives By Its Embroideries

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Even Little Girls Ply Needles In This Village of Hungary

Gift for Ornament and Color, Skill in Needlework Keep Women and Girls of Mezokovesd Busy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Mezokovesd, the place with one of the most unpronounceable names on the map of Hungary, is not really a village but a small town, growing in prosperity year by year. This is a remarkable fact in these times of agricultural slump, in the heart of a country that lives by its grain. The merit is due to the women of Mezokovesd who not only ply the needle with extraordinary skill but are blessed with a gift for ornament and color which has made Hungarian embroideries famous the world over.

Embroidering is a tradition among the women of Mezokovesd. Little girls learn to draw naïve flower ornaments before they learn to write; their playthings are silk and wool threads, satin and needles. Every girl in Mezokovesd is an accomplished needlewoman, unless, indeed, she is an artist with the wax pencil with which she draws designs for embroidery straight on to the material. No patterns are used; the ornamental motifs are traditional and have been repeated since time immemorial, like the recurring designs on Oriental rugs, but every piece is different and gives free scope to the designer's florid imagination. As for color, every girl in Mezokovesd seems born with a perfect sense of color.

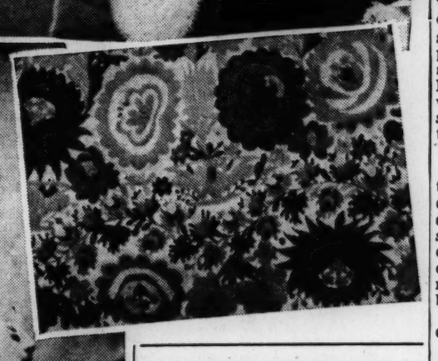
In Their Own Costumes

This happy people's love of color and ornament is expressed in their own dress, and shown in the elaborately embroidered aprons, waistcoats and wide shirt sleeves. The women wear quantities of skirts tucked in tiniest pleats, embroidered aprons, shawls, quaint headdresses with rich wool fringes. Sunday church parade in Mezokovesd is an unforgettable scene of color. Many of the picturesque dresses are costly family heirlooms, not to be bought at any price. Yet they are at the root of the community's prosperity. The embroideries and laces, made for centuries by these people only for the pleasure of seeing and wearing them, were discovered years ago as a rich source of beauty for outsiders.

Today Mezokovesd embroidery is sold in Budapest and Vienna, in Paris, London, and New York. The community is organized for mass production, yet every piece that is turned out from Mezokovesd is unique. There are women who do the designing, others who embroider with amazing rapidity and precision, and there are clever saleswomen among them who travel with the goods to the big cities and sell them at staggeringly low prices, which yet bring ample profit to the makers.

Attracts Tourists

Another source of income comes from the fact that Mezokovesd is a tourist attraction. Visiting foreigners are lured to the embroidery village by the fame of the church parade and by the all-absorbing passion for bargain-hunting. Cheap enough in the streets of Budapest, where they are peddled by the peasant women themselves, Mezokovesd embroideries are cheaper still at their place of production. Once there, no visiting tourist can resist the temptation to dress-up as a native, and every one of them steps out of the quaint, becoming skirts with regret.



Michael Lorant

Upper Row: Left—This Little Girl Is Already an Expert Designer. Right—Mezokovesd Women Selling Their Lace Mats and Embroideries in the Busy Streets of Budapest. They Work While Waiting for Customers. Lower Row: Left—This Grandmother Is One of the Most Skillful Workers in the Village. The Girls Watch Her Deft Needle Tracking Out a Wealth of Silken Flowers. Right—Section of Typical Piece of Mezokovesd Embroidery. The Old Embroidery Was Usually Done in Wool, but Today Traditional Motifs Are Also Done in Bright Silks

Home on the Wing

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Texas

Though our daughter is only three and a half years old, her parents have made a home for her in exactly 17 towns to date, including 5 in California, 2 in Louisiana, and 10 in south Texas. Next week the number will be 18. Would you call that an adventure in homemaking?

No, we are not gypsies or migrant farm laborers. We do not live in a tent or a trailer house. We rent the nicest furnished apartment or house available in each town, but oh, what a book we could write about habitations that masquerade behind the old familiar sign "Apartment for Rent—Furnished." But more of that in a moment.

♪ ♪ ♪

First let me explain that our bearer of the pay check works with a geophysical research crew, otherwise known as a seismograph party, exploring in the interests of a large oil company. And secondly, lest you class us as rarities, let me add that the average seismograph crew employs fifteen men, the majority of whom are married. Many of the families have one or two children. An authoritative estimate places the total number of such crews now operating at close to two hundred. It couldn't be far wrong, then, for us to guess that there are about two thousand small families living much as we do. "High class transients," you might call us, always joyfully welcomed by the merchants, at least, in each small community.

Therefore many adventurers in homemaking must have many of the same pleasures and problems we have; indeed, they must have them in the same "homes" we do, both before and after us, for each town provides just about the same set of quarters year after year for such transients as we.

♪ ♪ ♪

Like us, they must thrill to the sight of an overstuffed livingroom suite, however dingy, an innerspring mattress, or an electric refrigerator, no matter of what vintage. Like us, they must also sort of groan mentally when the lean-to kitchen sports an old oil stove and the landlady says you can share their bathroom (if there is one). But I know they all love at times such a view as I have here of Matagorda Bay between two tall palm trees, and any homemaker in the world would agree that all it takes to complete any home is a truly happy family.

The little 3-year-old, and all other such seismograph babies I've seen, completely repudiate any old theories concerning the dangers of transplanting young human blossoms. Moving is merely the grandest game we play, and hunting for a new house far more intriguing than hide-the-thimble.

Don't we have new chairs to sit in, new corners for our dollies to sleep in, new steps to jump from, new closets (or draped-off corners) to explore? Of course, and doesn't Mother have fun shifting around a new batch of so-called furniture, adapting a new set of kitchen conveniences or lack of them to her culinary habits?

♪ ♪ ♪

As soon as Dad has unloaded the little baggage trailer and set up the tiny bed, he makes the rounds with his trusty tool kit, adding a latch to the screen door, a towel rack here, a shelf there, and thus in general oils the mechanism of "setting up housekeeping" for the 28th time.

So here we are, all settled and ready for bed, just as if we'd lived here for years. How long has it been since we started to "break up housekeeping" a hundred or so miles away? Just yesterday! C. A. P.

A Friday column.

Window Magic

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Oh, it's fun to wash the dishes
With a window at the sink—
To be dancing in the sunshine
To the china's rhythmic clink!

When the air is white in winter,
E'er the first brave crocus wakes,
How the hands just twirl in union
With the softly-dancing flakes!

But the fingers pause in rapture,
For the window holds full sway,
When the orioles are winging
Through the blossoms—and it's May!

L. G. G.

Omnibus for Garden Makers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Devotees of the magazine Horticulture, official organ of the combined Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New York Horticultural Societies, will particularly welcome "The Gardener's Omnibus," edited by the Massachusetts Society's secretary and editor of the magazine, E. I. Farrington (Hale, Cushman, & Flint, 116 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass. $3.75). This is an omnibus indeed: over 1,000 extra-sized pages packed with everything a garden maker could desire. We tested it by thinking of all sorts of practical needs to look up. They were all in the index, and helpfully met, too.

Most of the material is reprinted from the magazine Horticulture. (Haven't you wished you had clipped such and such an article or item? Here it is!) Thirty-nine books in one volume, the jacket blurb tells us; and not so far off. Under such subjects as "Rock Gardens and What to Grow in them," "Herbs and Herb Gardens," "Evergreen Trees and How to Grow Them," "Roses and Their Care," and 35 others, are collected useful and interesting articles of every sort. So often, too, in Horticulture, a paragraph or two from someone who has had personal experience is just the original touch that adds new zest to the subject, and many of these special paragraphs are included in this book. The over 600 illustrations add appreciably to the value of the volume.

It is not easy to pick out some sections above others; for their usefulness depends of course on one's interests or needs. The rock-garden section, however, does seem to stand out; and because some of the real experts on herb gardening have written much for Horticulture, the section on herbs is particularly useful. Those who live in New England and eastern Canada will be glad of the section on winter protection. The treatment of ground covers will attract North and South, and is discussed with the needs of further West in mind also.

Like a gardener's notebook is the excellent Garden Calendar which closes the book with detailed information about what to do every month in the year, and a key to enable the garden maker further north or further south to use it also. The section on birds in the garden is taken largely from material prepared by the Massachusetts Department of Conservation. The section on wildflowers leaves no kind of soil condition undiscussed. There is a section on Flower Shows, one on winter window gardening, one on greenhouses for amateurs, one on arranging cut flowers, one on garden pests, and a most interesting one on the art of photographing flowers. But we could go on enumerating. The volume is not an encyclopedia in the ordinary sense. It is rather a most unusual scrapbook, the sort one would have made for one's self over a period of years if one had been constantly on the job at it and especially qualified to choose the material, both of which are likely not to be the case. Mr. Farrington, himself author of many of the articles and of several useful and authoritative garden books considered as classics, would certainly be our choice for collector of material making up just this sort of omnibus.

Millicent Taylor

GARDENING

Feeding Trees and Shrubs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mansfield, Mass.

It seems a fair statement that on thousands of home grounds, trees and shrubs are not giving the beauty they should because their owners do not realize that they need to be cared for the same as the perennials or annual flowers.

For shrubs, forsythia, syringa, snowball, and lilacs, excellent annual growth of wood and good blooms has been secured by fertilizing in the spring with a general chemical fertilizer such as the five-eight-seven formula followed in late autumn just before the ground freezes with an application of one of the dried manures such as sheep, cow, or poultry. When the shrubs are small, a cupful of fertilizer mixed in the soil around the plant is enough. Make holes for the fertilizer well around the shrub so that the rootlets will be encouraged to spread out. When the shrubs reach four feet or more in height, a pound of fertilizer, well distributed, seems to be sufficient to secure both growth and blooms.

♪ ♪ ♪

One secret of keeping shrubs in beautiful, glossy foliage all summer, especially during hot, dry days of July and August is to spread a mulch over the soil in a diameter equal to that of the bush. Lawn dippings, grass, or peat moss are excellent. The one essential point is to have the mulch thick enough so that the soil keeps moist. Last summer, a forsythia with a good mulch made a growth of over six feet for the winter! This is really too much, for the soft, green wood is likely to winter kill.

For feeding trees, either fruit trees or shade trees, various experiments have found nothing as yet to equal nitrate of soda, applied several times during the spring and early summer. Nitrate is a very powerful agent. A very little is enough for new trees; not more than half a cup at a time. Use this amount four or five times during the spring at intervals of two or three weeks. Scatter it in a diameter of four to five feet. When the trees reach a height of ten feet increase this by a cup. Matured trees can use several pounds.

One full-grown cherry at the rear of our house was injured very badly in the winter of '33. That spring there was much dead wood, the leaves were small, and the tree seemed very weak. More than ten pounds of nitrate was applied in interval feedings before July fifteenth. Each season since then ten pounds has been applied. Today the tree is vigorous and healthy.

♪ ♪ ♪

For evergreens, several fertilizers have given good results. Mature trees apparently need only a few pounds of a general fertilizer in the spring. No difference has been discernible in using the more powerful nitrate. It has been proved to the writer's satisfaction that young evergreens do need a heavy mulch. A distinct difference in growth was seen between young trees that were mulched and those that were not.

Trees and shrubs are an essential part of the beauty of home lot and garden. The gardener who loves them will want to give them the best care possible. One of the joys of gardening is experimenting to see what gives the best results in one's individual situation. H. S. P.

A Friday column.

Putting Up School Lunches for Four

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

California

Dear Friend:

The Woman's Page of the Monitor is always of interest to me and I have found many helpful hints therein, so I am sending in something that I hope will help some other busy mothers.

Every morning there are lunches to make up for my four school children and I have worked out a simplified plan which may help someone else to get a good start for the day.

It is quite easy to prepare the lunches while the breakfast is cooking—the youngest daughter sets the table in the breakfast room every evening. After I put the cereal on to cook and prepare fruit for the table I wash and dry fruit for the lunches. If oranges, I run a knife in a circle around the top of each orange which simplifies peeling.

I keep waxed paper, napkins, and bags. (The children prefer to carry their lunches in bags rather than the traditional lunch box, and I purchase small bags which will comfortably hold the amount desired.) During the summer we buy quite a lot of ice cream in little waxed paper cups. We always wash and dry these carefully, and put them away as we do the cottage cheese cups—they make excellent containers for salads or custards. I buy little paper or wooden spoons, so there is nothing to carry home, which is very desirable.

First I get out and open the four bags, prepare as much wax paper as necessary—wrap cookies or cup cakes and put them along with the fruit in the bottom of the bags, also salad or custard if any. Then I prepare the sandwiches. By leaving the butter out in the kitchen overnight it is just the right consistency to spread. Some of our favorite fillings are: minced tuna, moistened with mayonnaise, sometimes chopped celery is added—deviled meat spread lightly with mustard, chopped hard boiled egg mixed with mayonnaise, peanut butter and jelly or peanut butter and ground carrots, mixed half and half, cottage cheese and shredded lettuce moistened with mayonnaise, cheese, little canned wieners, sliced, assorted cold meats, all lightly spread with mustard.

The sandwiches are each cut in half and the two halves wrapped together. As each bag contains a different amount of sandwiches, son wants three, one daughter only cares for one, the other two like two each, I mark the bags with their initials. A paper napkin on top of the sandwiches completes the bags, and they are ready to go to school.

While I am doing this the oldest daughter makes the beds, then after breakfast the three oldest children go to school but the youngest helps by drying the dishes as I wash them. I then accompany her to school. A brisk walk is a fine start for the day. (Mrs.) H. V. Q.

Getting Along Well With 'Help'

This Housewife Speaks From 16 Years' Experience

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For 16 years I had to depend upon part-time help, a woman who came in a few hours each day and helped with the housework. The arrangement was very satisfactory.

From applicants in response to my newspaper advertisement, I always selected a woman about my own age whom I thought I would like as a friend. Then we had a definite understanding as to what she was to do, the number of hours she would be needed except Sundays, and the pay we both thought would be fair. We generally visited a few minutes each morning before I went to my study and left her to work as she pleased. And if she even hinted at affairs of her own that she would like to attend to, immediate steps were taken to arrange my program so she could carry out her desires, too.

Her Place

Another secret of our success, I think, lay in an episode that occurred within a few minutes after engaging my first assistant. While she was being shown the mysteries of the vacuum cleaner, my 10-year-old daughter came in with a playmate whose mother was "always breaking in a new girl."

"Is this our hired girl?" my daughter asked.

"No, I do not consider her a 'hired girl,'" I replied. "To me she is a friend willing to help me with my housework now that I have too much to do. I think I'll ask you children to call her 'Aunty Morgan,' if she doesn't object, because that is a good way to remind you often of what I consider her position in our family. When I am busy or away, I expect you to do as she tells you, for she represents me. And whether I am at home or not, I expect you always to do for her as you would for me."

I moved a big chair, and behind it was the usual family of paper dolls.

"When I clean the room, what do you do about this?" I asked.

"I pick them up, of course."

"And if Aunty Morgan represents me?"

The child flashed a friendly smile to Mrs. Morgan as she swiftly gathered the dolls. "I'd do the same for her," she said.

My children loved Aunty Morgan, and she loved them. For a while she arrived at 8 each morning and left at 1 in the afternoon. Later, when I could afford higher wages, she remained till 5 o'clock. Rain or shine, hot or cold, I could always depend upon her. And it was the same with her successors.

More Than One Way

Every woman who has done her housework for years finds it hard to turn it over to a stranger. There is a tendency to criticize the outsider's methods, to demand that some things be done "just so." At first I had to remind myself constantly that no two people ever do the same thing alike; that this woman who had kept house as long as I had probably knew as good, or even better, methods than I did for accomplishing the mechanical tasks. If she only did things well, I would not quibble as to methods.

It is all very well to tell one's self such things, but it may be some time before one accepts them unreservedly. Once I was quite put out to find she had cut onions lengthwise instead of crosswise, preparatory to cooking them. But when the creamed vegetable was served and I found it unnecessary to cut onion rings in each child's dish, I was pleased, and told her so. Occasionally, after becoming thoroughly familiar with her method of doing a thing, I explained how I did it another way because of greater ease and efficiency. She was never urged to use my method, but she almost invariably did thereafter because she, too, appreciated the advantages.

Expressing Appreciation

Another thing: I made it a point to express my appreciation whenever my assistant did anything thoughtful for me or any member of my household, or showed good judgment in meeting an emergency, or improved in her work. Also, regardless of inconvenience to myself, I insisted on her leaving each day at the time agreed upon, and I paid her as regularly as she would get her envelope at factory or office. In reply to her "thanks" on such occasions, I frequently mentioned my appreciation of her loyalty and cooperation during the week. Aunty Morgan helped me for seven years, till her husband's work took them out of town. Her successor stayed four years and left for a home of her own. And my third part-time assistant stood by for five years before we moved out of the State. To this day, all these women are still our devoted friends.

My experience has been that with turning over to part-time help the sole responsibility for the work assigned, little things imperfectly done or even quite forgotten have failed to disturb me. They were no longer my responsibility. The load was gone from my shoulders. I was free.

B. S.

Peanut Butter Cookies

Cream
1 cup shortening. Add
½ cup peanut butter
½ cup sugar
½ cup brown sugar and
1 egg. Sift together
1¼ cups flour
¼ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon baking powder and
¾ teaspoon baking soda. Add to first mixture. Break off pieces of dough the size of a walnut. Flatten out with a fork. Bake on baking sheets in moderate oven (350° F.) 11 minutes.

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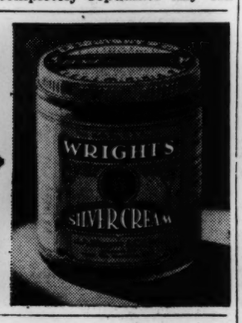

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BUY 4 CANS OF OLD DUTCH AT A TIME!
one each for Kitchen Bathroom Laundry and Garage
Goes further and lasts longer

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est)	600,000
Previous day	537,260
1938 volume to date	78,098,114
1937 volume to date	192,439,055

Belated Buying In Slow Market Cuts Early Losses

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—Faint symptoms of convalescence appeared in today's stock market after a morning relapse which dented leaders fractions to a point or more.

While belated buying was of the timid variety, extreme losses were chopped down near the final hour. Virtually all the activity was in the forenoon, volume tapering off in subsequent proceedings. Transfers were at the rate of about 600,000 shares.

Discouraging to speculative forces, brokers said, was the steady flow of unfavorable first quarter company statements with scant prospects of any notable pickup in business during the second three months.

Conspicuous losers the greater part of the session included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Standard Oil of Indiana, Westinghouse, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Union Carbide, Loew's, Air Reduction, Eastman Kodak, Anaconda and American Smelting.

Carriers did better than most other categories as the Association of American Railroads took steps to put in force a wage reduction of about 15 per cent, which, if it eventually goes through, would strengthen the financial position of the roads materially. At the same time, last week's freight loadings, released officially today, were off contra-seasonally.

Bonds Are Lower

Most corporate bonds sagged with the stock market today, while investors nibbled at U. S. Government and better-rated issues in other groups.

In late trading losses ranged to around 2 points in American & Foreign Power 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, International Paper 5s, International Telephone 5s, New Haven 6s, Walworth 4s, Southern Pacific 4½s of 1969, and Erie 5s.

Among the gainers, mostly up small fractions, were Santa Fe General 4s, Detroit Edison 4½s, and Loews 3½s.

Advances in some Treasury issues ranged to 8-32 at one time. Weekly banking figures showed a further increase in idle bank funds, recently augmented greatly by a cut in reserve requirements and release of gold into the banking system by Federal authorities.

Japanese and Polish loans yielded for losses running to about 2 points under moderate offerings.

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—A handful of industrial specialties bore the brunt of general selling in a thin curb market today.

Losses in inactive issues ranged up to 5 points near the final hour with Pepperell Mfg., Singer Mfg., Mead Johnson and Aluminum, Ltd., especially hard hit. American Cyanamid "B" dropped around a point and off about the same were Aluminum Co., Newmont Mining and Sherwin Williams.

United Shipyards "A," stimulated by reports of acquisition by Bethlehem Steel Corp., gained over ½ in fairly heavy turnover. Others countering the trend for small upturns were Montgomery Ward "A" and Pan American Airways.

Freight Carloadings Off 2.6 P. C. in Week; 30.7 P. C. Below '37

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 523,767 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended April 23.

This was a decrease 13,818 cars, or 2.6 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 232,481 or 30.7 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 368,937, or 41.3 per cent, compared with 1930.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This wk.	Last wk.	Yr. ago
Miscellaneous frgt	217,839	1,188	104,843
Less-than-carlot merchandise	148,081	2,641	21,940
Coal	75,359	12,655	44,177
Grain and grn prod	32,783	†1,548	†5,033
Livestock	12,276	†1,025	2,460
Forest products	24,162	1,260	12,637
Ore	9,442	†1,629	45,272
Coke	3,845	276	6,185

†Increase.

Wheat Prices Drop To New 4-Year Low

CHICAGO, April 29 (AP)—Turning decidedly downward late today, Chicago wheat prices showed two cents a bushel drop to a new four-year bottom record, 79 cents for May.

Stop loss selling, especially in May contracts, became an outstanding feature. Suggestions of a domestic winter wheat yield unequaled since 1931 were current.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were 1⅛-2 cents lower compared wit hyesterday's finish, May 79-79⅛, July 78½-⅝, corn ⅛ off to ¼ up, May 58¼-⅜, July 60-60⅛, and oats ¼-¾ down.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Transatlantic securities continued heavy in today's stock market and prices were down anywhere from 1 to 5 points at the close. The industrial group was inactive and slightly lower and mining issues sold off on profit taking sales. Rubber, copper, and railroad shares were mixed while foreign bonds were exceptionally firm, especially Prague 7½ per cent issue.

Paris: The bourse closed with a weak tone, industrials, banking issues, and government bonds all showing losses at the finish. Royal Dutch was offered in large supply and reacted 156 francs while Suez Canal also lost 190 francs. Rentes declined 30 to 85 centimes.

Liverpool: Cotton futures reacted 3 to 5 points today due to the lack of demand, offerings from Bombay and liquidation in the May option.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	41	41	41	Apr 16
52	32	Acme Steel (2)	2	34	31⅝	31⅝	—4⅜
10⅜	6¼	Adams Exp	5	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (¾e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Apr 22
23	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	
2¼	1⅝	Advance Rumely	1	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
58¼	40¼	Air Reduction (1a)	14	42¼	41⅛	42¼	— ¼
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau(.60a)	3	9⅝	9½	9½	— ¼
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
17⅜	6½	Alleghany pf xw	1	7½	7½	7½	Apr 27
17⅞	6½	Alleghany pf $30 ww	1	8½	8½	8½	Apr 27
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	1	8	8	8	Apr 27
17½	8	Allegheny pr pf	4	10½	10	10	Apr 28
21¾	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	1	15½	15½	15½	Apr 28
9⅞	4½	Allen Industries	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Apr 26
176½	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	9	138	137½	137½	—1½
9⅜	7	Allied Kid (⅜e)	2	8	8	8	— ⅛
14⅜	8¾	Allied Mills	6	10¾	10¼	10⅜	— ⅜
9¾	4½	Allied Stores	8	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
53½	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	43½	43½	43½	—1
51¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	45	40⅜	38⅝	40⅜	+1
15¼	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	12½	12	12	—1⅜
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	3	2	2	2	
24	10	Amal Leather pf	2	14½	14½	14½	Apr 27
72½	57	Amerada Corp (2)	2	62	61	62	— ⅛
66	49	Am Ag Ch Del (1¼e)	4	56	55	56	Apr 22
15⅞	10	Am Bank Note (½e)	7	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(⅛e)	3	30½	30	30½	—1½
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	6	84¾	84	84¾	+ ½
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	162	162	162	
27½	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	4	17	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
50	27	Am C & Fy pf (2½e)	1	32½	32½	32½	— ½
17⅝	9½	Am Ch & Cable (¼e)	10	12	11¾	12	+ ¼
100½	89½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 1b
105½	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	104½	104½	104½	Apr 28
8½	4½	Am Colortype	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Apr 28
13¾	9	Am Comi Alco	1	10	10	10	— ¾
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug(¾e)	1	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	— ¼
4¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
6½	4	Am European	1	4	4	4	Mar29
4⅜	2¼	Am & For Pow	6	3½	3	3½	+ ⅛
19¾	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Apr 23
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	1	18	18	18	Apr 26
11½	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	7½	7½	7½	— ½
12	9¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	4	9½	9¼	9¼	Apr 28
4¾	2	Am Hide & Leather	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Apr 28
26	12	Am Hide & L pf	4	17¼	17¼	17¼	Apr 28
37¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	4	37¼	37	37	— ¾
2¼	1½	Am Ice	4	2	1¾	1¾	Apr 27
18	13¾	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Apr 26
7¾	4¼	American Internat'l	3	5⅝	5¾	5¾	Apr 28
23½	12⅜	Am Locomotive	2	16	16	16	
74½	45	Am Locomot pf	4	54¾	53½	54¾	Apr 28
14½	10	Am M & Fdy (.40e)	2	11⅝	11¼	11¼	
5¼	2¾	Am M & Met	4	3⅝	3½	3½	— ¼
38¾	23	Am Metal (¼e)	16	30	27¾	30	
105½	99½	Am Met & Pt pf (6)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	14	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
40½	19	Am P & L $6pf(1⅜ki)	5	25½	24⅞	25½	
33	16½	Am P&L$5pf(.933ki)	8	21⅝	20½	21⅝	— ⅜
9⅞	4½	Am Rad & St S (.60)	33	12⅛	11⅜	12⅛	+ ¼
22¾	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	21	16½	16	16⅜	— ⅜
78	58	Am Roll Mill pf(4½)	5	68⅛	67¾	68⅛	— ⅞
20½	15⅜	Am Safety Razor (2)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
14¼	7½	Am Seating	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	Apr 27
56¾	28½	Am Smelt & R(1¼e)	38	36¾	35	36½	
131	103	Am Smelt & R pf(7)	1	114½	114½	114½	Apr 25
52	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	Apr 28
34¾	18⅜	Am Stl Fdrs (¼e)	31	21	19⅞	21	+ ⅛
11⅜	6½	Am Stores	2	8	8	8	Apr 28
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	—1⅜
117½	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	107½	107½	107½	— ½
18½	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Apr 28
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	16	126½	125⅜	126½	
71	58	Am Tobacco (5)	2	67	66	66	— ¾
73	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	1	68½	68½	68½	— ¾
139⅝	130	Am Tob pf (6)	2	137	137	137	+2
7⅞	3⅛	Am Type Fdrs	10	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ¼
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	7	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
86	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	69½	69½	69½	Apr 28
5⅝	3¼	Am Woolen	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Apr 27
35¾	23⅜	Am Woolpf	3	28¾	28½	28½	— ¼
8½	4⅜	Am Zinc & S	16	5⅜	5½	5⅜	
40	25	Am Zinc pr pf	4	30⅜	30¼	30¼	Apr 18
36¾	21⅜	Anaconda (¼e)	135	27⅞	26⅛	27	— ¼
50	29	Anacon W & C	1	34	34	34	Apr 28
18	10⅜	AnchorHockGl(.15e)	2	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅝
19	10	Andes Copper	1	11½	11½	11½	Apr 26
3½	2	A P W Paper	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M (½e)	1	24½	24½	24½	Apr 28
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	90	90	90	Apr 27
6¼	3⅞	Arm Ill	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	37	37	37	—1
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
39	24¼	ArmstrongCork	9	29	28¼	29	+ ¼
7⅜	5½	Arnold Const (⅜e)	4	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
5½	2½	Artloom Corp	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
69	53	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	55	55	55	Apr 23
68¼	68¼	Assd D Gd 2pf(1¾ki)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 9
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	27	27	27	Mar31
42	22¼	Atch T & S F (2g)	12	26¼	25⅛	26¼	+ ¾
72	40¼	Atch T & S F pf (5)	6	43	43	43	
27⅜	14	Atl Coast Line(1½g)	2	16¾	16½	16½	Apr 28
7¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅜
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	1	8	8	8	Apr 28
24	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	5	20¾	20⅜	20¾	— ¼
107	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	105	105	105	Apr 28
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp	4	7	7	7	— ⅛
43	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	39½	39½	39½	Apr 26
48	36	Atlas Pow (½e)	1	40	40	40	Apr 28
7⅜	4½	Atlas Tack	2	5½	5½	5½	
6½	3	Auburn Auto	1	3½	3½	3½	Apr 28
3½	2	Aust Nichols	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
4⅜	2½	Aviation Corp	10	3⅞	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
10¾	5	Bald Loco ct	30	7	6⅝	7	
10⅞	4	Balt & Ohio	6	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	4	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ¼
34	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	31½	31½	31½	Apr21
19	12½	Barber Co	6	16	15½	16	+ ¼
10½	5	Barker Bros	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
16⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	12	13½	13	13½	+ ¼
12¾	9	Bayuk Cigar(.18¾e)	1	12	12	12	Apr 20
17¾	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	
96½	92½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	90½	90½	90½	—2⅜
103⅞	94½	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	1	100	100	100	Apr 26
8⅜	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅜e)	4	6½	6½	6½	Apr 25
83	77¾	Belg N R pf (3.27e)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar19
14⅞	8⅜	Bendix Aviat	21	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ¼
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.45e)	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
40½	26⅞	Best & Co (1.52½e)	5	31	30¼	30¼	—1½
65⅞	40	Beth Steel	87	46¼	45	46¼	— ¼
16⅝	13	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	14½	14½	14½	Apr 28
98⅛	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	85¼	85	85	Apr 26
23	18	Bigelow-Sanf	1	18½	18½	18½	Apr 28
17⅞	9¾	Black & Decker	2	13	13	13	+ ⅛
15½	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	9	12¼	11¾	12	+ ½
35½	20¼	Boeing Airplane	34	27⅜	26	27⅛	+ ⅜
30	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	3	19¾	19	19	—1½
13⅞	9⅜	Bond Strs (.20e)	1	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	— ½
19⅝	15⅝	Borden Co (.70e)	10	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
28½	19½	Borg-Warner	6	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ¼
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr 28
22¼	14	Bower Rol Bear(½e)	1	16½	16½	16½	Apr 25
10⅞	5¾	Bridgeport Brass	9	7⅜	6	7⅜	
26¼	12¾	Briggs Mfg	5	17⅝	17⅜	17½	— ½
30	20	Briggs & Strat (¾e)	3	24¾	24½	24½	Apr 20
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	2	32½	32	32½	Apr 27
2¾	1½	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1½	1½	1½	
9¾	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr 28
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	5	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	1	14½	14½	14½	Apr 28
41	32	Brown Shoe (3)	1	32	32	32	Apr 28
10	5⅛	Br'swick-Balke	1	7½	7½	7½	
9¾	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	21	7½	6⅞	7	— ⅛
6⅜	3¼	Budd Mfg	9	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	2	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
20	13¼	Bullard Co (¼e)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Apr 28
32¼	15½	Bulova Watch (4)	5	21¼	20½	20½	Apr 28
10⅝	6	Burling Mills (1)	2	8⅜	8¼	8¼	Apr 28
20¼	14½	Burr Add Mac(.30e)	3	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	2	2	2	2	
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Apr 7
8⅝	5⅜	Butler Bros	4	6	6	6	— ⅛
22	16⅝	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	Apr 28
4⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Z	1	3	3	3	
11⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
19¾	13	Byron Jackson (¾e)	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	Apr25
24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1½a)	2	20½	20	20	+ ⅜
49¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Apr 26
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	10	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hecla	11	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
15¾	9⅝	Campbell Wyant	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
19¾	12½	Can Dry G Ale	10	14	13⅞	14	— ⅛
8⅛	5	Canad Pacific	16	6⅛	6	6⅛	
36	27½	Cannon Mills (1e)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Apr 28
7¼	4½	Capital Ad A	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Apr 22
18	13	Carpenter Stl (.10e)	2	15½	15½	15½	Apr 18
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.05e)	1	3	3	3	
97½	62½	Case (J I) Co	3	75	73	75	+1¾
55½	29⅝	Caterpillar Trac (1e)	13	39½	38¾	39½	— ½
103	100½	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	1	103	103	103	Apr 22
18⅞	9	Celanese Corp	12	13½	12⅜	13½	
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	95	Jan 12
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	5	19⅝	19	19	Apr 27
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1⅛)	1	22	22	22	Apr 28
4½	2	Cent Foundry	6	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ¼
11	7	Cent RR NJ	1	10	10	10	Apr 26
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	2	6	5	5	
5½	3¼	Century Rib M	1	4½	4½	4½	Apr 28
46½	26¼	Cerro de Pasco(2e)	22	34½	33¼	34½	+ ¼
8⅜	4½	Certain-teed Prod	8	6½	6½	6½	
30½	18¾	Champ Pap & F	2	19½	19	19	— ⅛
12¼	7	Checker Cab	1	8	8	8	Apr 16
38½	23⅛	Ches & Ohio(1½e)	4	26¼	26	26¼	— ⅛
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	70	70	70	Apr 26
48½	27½	Ches Corp (3)	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	Apr 26
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	4	⅝	½	½	Apr 11
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	2	1	1	1	
4⅜	2	Chi & N West pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr 28
1¼	½	Chi Great West	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Apr 27
5⅜	2¾	Chi Great W pf	1	3	3	3	Apr 26
14	8⅞	Chi Mail Or (¼e)	1	11½	11½	11½	Apr 22
1	½	Chi M St P & P	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	Apr 26
1⅞	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	4	1⅜	1	1	Apr 28
12⅞	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	2	9¼	9½	9¼	— ⅜
32½	22	Chi Pneu T cv pf(3)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	Apr 26
1¼	⅜	Chi Rk Is & Pac	1	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr 28
2⅞	1½	C R I & Pac 7% pf	4	1¾	1⅝	1⅜	Apr 27
12¾	8	Chi Yellow Cab (½e)	1	9½	9½	9½	
16¾	12	Chicka Cot O (½e)	1	13½	13½	13½	— ½
5⅞	3¼	Childs Co	2	4	4	4	
63½	35⅝	Chrysler Corp	158	41¼	39½	40¾	— ⅜
13½	10	City Ice & Fuel(.40e)	2	11	11	11	Apr 27
3⅝	2¾	City Stores	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
24½	13	Clark Equip	3	16	15¾	16	Apr28
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¾e)	3	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
43	32	Climax Molyb(.30e)	16	40½	39	40	+ ½
15½	10½	Cluet Peabody (.40e)	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
125	105½	Coca Cola (½e)	4	120	120	120	Apr 27
59	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	11	58	58	58	Apr 21
11⅞	7⅛	Colgate-Palm-P	7	8	8	8	— ¼
95½	80	Colgate-Pm-P pf (6)	1	81	81	81	Apr25
27⅜	13¼	Collins & Aik (½e)	2	19	19	19	—1
20	9⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	1	12½	12½	12½	Apr 28
22¼	13½	ColumBr'castA(.40e)	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
21¼	13	ColumBr'castB(.40e)	1	16½	16½	16½	—1¼
9⅝	5½	Colum G & E	17	5⅞	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
79	60	Col G & E pf A (6)	2	60½	60	60	Apr 28
15½	9	Colum Pict vtc (1)	3	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	Apr 26
76	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	1	65	65	65	Apr 28
38¾	23	Comi Credit (4)	10	29¼	29	29¼	—1
95	84	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	1	84	84	84	Mar28
44¾	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	8	35	34¼	35	+ ⅛
99	90	Com In T cv pf (4¼)	3	97½	97	97	Apr 26
10	5⅞	Comi Solvents (.80)	15	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
2	1	Comwith & South	16	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
42¼	25	Com & Sou pf(1½k)	2	33½	33½	33½	+ ½
27⅜	22½	Comwith Edis (1¾)	10	23	22¾	22⅞	
7½	3⅞	Conde Nast	2	7¼	7	7⅛	Apr 27
24½	15	Congoleum-N'n (¾e)	3	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ¾
8	6	Congress Cigar	1	6	6	6	Mar29
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	13	16½	15¼	16⅛	+ ¾
8	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	6½	6½	6½	Apr 28
25⅞	17	Cons Edison (1e)	75	22	20¾	21¾	+ ⅛
96½	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	1	92	92	92	
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Apr 27
6⅞	4½	Consol Film pf (⅛k)	1	5½	5½	5½	
3¼	2⅞	Cons Laundries	17	3¼	3	3⅛	Apr28
10½	7	Consol Oil (.80)	17	8¾	8½	8¾	
12¾	9⅞	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	6	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Mar30
7½	2⅜	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	3½	3½	3½	Apr 28
½	⅛	Consol Textile	6	¼	¼	¼	
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	3	3	3	3	Apr 27
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Apr 23
86½	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	78	78	78	Apr 18
16⅛	9⅞	ContainerCorp	16	10½	10	10½	+ ⅜
16½	8⅝	Cont Bak A	6	12	11½	12	+ ⅜
2⅜	1¼	Cont Bak B	3	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	
85	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	80	80	80	Apr 27
45¾	36½	Cont Can (1e)	12	37⅜	37	37¼	
110¼	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	— ¼
9⅝	6¾	Cont Diam Fib	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
32	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	26½	26½	26½	— ⅜
1¾	1	Cont Motors	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
34⅜	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¼e)	15	27	26⅜	27	+ ¼
11	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	7	8	8	8	— ¼
16½	10	Cont Steel	1	11	11	11	
65½	53	Corn Products (3)	10	61	60	61	—¼
166¼	162	Corn Products pf(7)	1	165	165	165	Apr26
4¾	2¾	Cory Inc	1	3½	3½	3½	
30	19	Crane Co	17	27½	26½	27½	+ ¾
86	65	Crane Co cv pf (5)	2	84½	83¾	83¾	—1¼
25	21⅜	Cream of Wh (1e)	1	23⅞	23

Commerce and Finance

New SEC Rule Would Aid Utility Investment of Surplus Funds

Business and Industry

Canadian Foreign Trade Past Year Best Since 1930

OTTAWA, (CP)—Canada's external trade during the fiscal year ended March 31 was valued at $1,883,870,944 compared with $1,746,119,786 the previous fiscal year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

This was the highest point reached since 1929-30 when the total trade was $2,393,211,652 and compared with the low depression year 1932-33 trade of $941,361,864. The year of high record value in Canadian fiscal year foreign trade was 1928-29 when the aggregate was $2,659,124,625.

Value of domestic exports was $1,070,228,609 compared with $1,061,181,906 in 1936-37, a gain of $9,035,422. The fiscal year domestic export trade was the largest since 1929-30 when it totalled $1,120,258,302. The low depression year was 1932-33 with $528,064,278. High record year was 1928-29 with $1,368,259,131. The export of foreign commodities amounted to $14,592,595 in 1937-38 compared with $13,062,314 in 1936-37.

Value of imports increased substantially during the year, totalling $799,049,740 compared with $671,875,566 in 1936-37. This was the highest point reached since 1930-31 when the total was $906,612,695. In the low depression year 1932-33, the total was $406,383,744. The fiscal year 1928-29 was the peak year, the total being $1,265,679,091.

Duties collected also advanced to a new high level since the fiscal year 1932, the total being $103,574,422 compared with $113,997,851 in 1932. In the previous year the total was $92,282,059 and $73,154,472 in 1933-34, the low point reached in recent years. In 1928-29 the total was $200,479,505.

Nuelle to Succeed Loree as President Delaware & Hudson

NEW YORK (AP)—Joseph H. Nuelle, who entered railroading just about the time that Leonor F. Loree became president of the Delaware & Hudson Company 32 years ago, will succeed Mr. Loree next month.

The 80-year-old Mr. Loree, dean of American railroaders and veteran of the "rugged individualist" era which produced such notable figures as E. H. Harriman and James J. Hill, announced his retirement several weeks ago.

The D. & H. announced the choice of Mr. Nuelle, who resigned as president and manager of Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company and the Lehigh & New England Railroad Company, effective May 15. Previously he had been president of the Ontario & Western Railroad, a post to which he rose from engineer.

He will be formally installed as D. & H. chief at the annual stockholders' meeting May 10 and the directors' organization meeting May 11.

The D. & H., a holding company, controls the Delaware & Hudson Railroad.

Mr. Nuelle joined the Ontario & Western soon after his graduation from Princeton University in 1906, rising steadily to the presidency. He is a director of more than a score of railroad, coal and utility companies, most of which operate in the Pennsylvania anthracite region.

He was born in Chicago in 1881 and now resides in Middletown, N. Y.

Private Ownership Of Silver Now Legal

By the Associated Press

Washington

President Roosevelt has made private ownership of silver legal—now that the Government owns practically all of the silver in this country and much of the world supply.

He revoked his Aug. 9, 1934, proclamation requiring the sale to the Treasury, at 50 cents per ounce, of all silver not in the form of coin or not required for industrial or artistic purposes.

A Treasury spokesman said the proclamation was revoked to eliminate red tape in the handling of silver. The regulations had become unnecessary, he said, because all of the American-owned silver in existence prior to August, 1934, has been turned in to the Treasury.

The action did not affect the Treasury policies of buying newly mined domestic silver for 64.64 cents per ounce and foreign silver for 43 cents per ounce.

Cotton Association Resents Charges Of Feudalism in South

AUGUSTA, Ga. (AP)—Officers of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association has taken issue with charges of critics that feudalism existed in the Southern textile industry.

W. M. McLaurine, the secretary, told the association meeting here that the Southern textile mills have a keen sense of principles governing a sane industrial relations policy and pay labor 35 per cent of its manufacturing income against 18 per cent, the average for the United States.

"As an evil to be specifically charged against the South and its textile industry," he said, "'feudalism' is therefore not only an offensive term but indiscriminately used it may be so undignified as to kick back."

Dr. M. L. Brittain, president of the Georgia School of Technology, said that much of the "propaganda" against Southern mills can be traced to "bitterness" over transfer of mills from the North to the South.

R. E. Henry, the association president praised the Southern textile worker as "a splendid citizen of equal rank with the great divisions of society which make up the social and economic South.

"Only thse who would exploit him for political or financial profit attempt to drag him as a forgotten and depressed character before the public . . . there is not and will not be any class controversy between the Southern cotton mill worker and the Southern cotton mill executive. We are born of the same stock. . . ."

Mr. McLaurine asserted "practically all mills still observe the 40-hour work week, the minimum hourly wage scale and the elimination of minors under 16 years of age from industry.

"It is true," he said, "that under the stress of competitive and declining prices that the third shift came into being again but we hope that some day soon it will pass forever. The fact that I am trying to develop is that our Southern mills do have a keen sense of principles governing a sane industrial relations policy."

Business Is Seen Faring Better In U.K. Than in U.S.

"In this country continued emphasis has been placed upon large public expenditures as a means of restoring purchasing power and of bringing about recovery," says The First National Bank of Boston in its current New England Letter.

Continuing, the bank says, "Under such a policy we have spent about $17,000,000,000 on recovery and relief since 1933, and we are now considering embarking upon a new spending-lending program of another $5,000,000,000.

"Based upon the experience of 150 years of our own economic history, as well as the results achieved by other countries that have made the best showing during the past few years, the most effective way toward recovery is through balancing the budget and maintaining sound economic and monetary policies that inspire confidence.

'Deficit' Nations Trail

"Accordingly, we find that Great Britain and Sweden, with balanced budgets throughout most of the years since 1929, have made the most satisfactory gains, while the United States and France, with huge deficits, have trailed far behind.

"The purpose of this analysis is not to make invidious comparisons between the recovery progress here and abroad, but rather to find out what lessons, if any, can be learned from the experience of others in regard to the fundamental factors in recovery.

"Comparison of the industrial activity and governmental expenditures of the United States and Great Britain shows that with but a moderate increase in her expenditures up until recently, Great Britain's activity by the end of 1937 continued well above the 1929 level, while in this country it was considerably below.

"For the fiscal year periods 1933 and 1938, inclusive, Great Britain had an aggregate surplus of about $325,000,000, whereas we had accumulated a deficit of about $20,000,000,000. At the end of 1937, employment in Great Britain was 11 per cent above 1929, while in the United States it was 15 per cent below.

Britain's Debt Up Only 7 P. C.

"It is true that business activity in Great Britain did not reach as low levels as in the United States during the depression period. On the other hand, Great Britain has not the vast resources and the large domestic market that we have. It is an older industrial country and is much more dependent upon international trade, which has been virtually stagnant during the past few years.

"When these facts are taken into consideration it must be admitted that Great Britain has done well to increase her national debt by only 7 per cent from 1929 to 1938, during which period our Federal debt rose by about 123 per cent. While Great Britain has recently embarked upon a huge national armament program, this was undertaken as a matter of self-defense and not as a business stimulus.

"It is interesting to note that whereas we resorted to public works as a means of priming the pump and creating jobs for those out of work, Great Britain discarded this plan as an ineffective means toward that end.

"Not only has Great Britain maintained a balanced budget during most of the years since 1929 but early in the recovery period she reduced the tax burden on private enterprise in order to stimulate business.

British Measures Helpful

"In contrast, the government in the United States has not only increased burdens upon industry but has imposed a punitive tax on vital reserves and such a drastic levy upon capital gains as to discourage concerns from taking the ordinary business risks. Great Britain has no tax on undivided profits, while casual profits and capital gains and losses, in the sense of the United States Revenue Act, are not as a rule considered taxable.

"Manufacturing costs in Great Britain have advanced but moderately during the past few years. In this country, under the NRA codes, as well as during the recent upturn, hours were reduced and wage rates increased to such an extent that costs outstripped purchasing power. For the year ending June 30, 1937, labor costs per worker increased by about 20 per cent whereas productivity per worker actually decreased.

"Social legislation has gone far in Great Britain, it is true. But it has been taken in its stride over a long period of years, while in this country we are attempting to accomplish within a few years what should be spread over a generation.

"And again, there has not been in Great Britain that overhanging fear of government intervention in private enterprise. Business is encouraged and not harassed. Taxes are high but not punitive, or discriminatory against 'bigness.'

"Based upon the above analysis, it would appear that the requisites for recovery are that we maintain sound monetary and financial policies, provide an incentive for business to make reasonable profits, and make it possible for goods to be produced at prices that consumers can afford."

Union Carbide & Carbon Sales 35 P. C. Under 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales of Union Carbide & Carbon Corp. in the first quarter of the year were 35 per cent below the comparable 1937 quarter, J. J. Ricks, president, told stockholders at the annual meeting.

"While figures of earnings are not complete," he added, "net for the quarter will not cover the dividend payment of 80 cents."

New construction in the current year calls for only about 25 per cent of the $34,000,000 spent in 1937, Ricks said.

Benjamin O'Shea and William F. Barrett, both vice-presidents, were elected directors.

SEC Cuts Red Tape Hampering Investment of Utility Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Securities and Exchange Commission has adopted a new rule cutting away red tape hindering the investment of idle funds of public utility holding companies and their subsidiaries. Under the new rule the utilities may submit to the SEC for its approval investment programs covering both utility and nonutility securities which they would be permitted to acquire with idle surplus funds.

The new rule was adopted as a result of the suggestion of some of the registered utility holding companies, among them the United Corporation. In the case of United Corporation, the new regulation would aid in the rearrangements of its portfolio securities, if, as indicated, it follows out the policy of changing its status from that of a utility holding company to an investment trust or company. To do this United Corporation also must reduce its holdings to less than 10 per cent of voting securities of other utilities. Regulations covering procedure in making such investments already were in effect.

Gradual Procedure

Because of the current unsatisfactory market conditions the procedure is expected to be gradual. The new rule, however, would permit the United Corporation to arrange its program for the investment of the funds obtained by the disposal of some of the utility securities that it now holds and obtain the commission's approval, so that there would be no delay when the corporation desired to make such investments.

There are no indications that other holding companies which suggested the adoption of the rule were considering changing their status so as to exempt them from the registration provisions of the Public Utility Holding Company Act, but they are anxious to be in a position to invest idle funds at any time without being compelled to make a separate application in each instance.

The SEC, in making the rule, excluded from securities which holding companies or their subsidiaries would be permitted to acquire any security issued by an investment company or investment trust. To be included in an investment program, a security must be readily marketable, the commission ruling that no security may be acquired pursuant to the rule unless an active market exists for it other than one made by the acquirer or by any person acting for the acquirer or controlled by or under common control of the acquirer.

Approval From SEC

A registered holding company or subsidiary is permitted under the rule to apply to the SEC for approval of an investment program, and, if such program is approved, permits the company to buy securities in accordance with that program, free from all other requirements of Section 9 of the Holding Company Act and all other rules of the SEC adopted under that section of the act.

"The rule," the commission said, "would have the further effect of assisting utility-holding companies to become investing companies through purchases of a wide variety of securities. Under other parts of the act, companies may dispose of utility securities now held, so that the action of the commission today will promote, both directly and indirectly, the program of simplification and integration as envisaged by the Holding Company Act. The principal limitation of the rule is that purchases be limited to amounts which would not result in further concentration of control."

A registered holding company or subsidiary may obtain from the SEC approval of an investment program by filing with it an application containing, with other things, a detailed description of the investment program, including the types of companies whose securities the applicant plans to buy and of the amount of securities which the applicant may buy in each of the various classes or types of companies. The identity of the companies whose securities are to be acquired need not be disclosed where they are not utility companies.

Public Hearing Necessary

An applicant is not permitted to include in its investment program any securities issued by any company in the same holding company system as the applicant or securities issued by any company which would be, after the acquisition by the applicant, in the same holding company system. Neither can the program include any securities issued by a company in which the applicant has, or will have, after the acquisition, 5 per cent or more of the outstanding voting securities.

The applicant's investment plan must be limited so as to require the use of only such current funds of the applicant as are not necessary for its working capital or for the retirement of its indebtedness or for any other purpose pertinent to its business. The SEC also may place any other limitation which it deems necessary upon either the duration of the investment program or upon any other feature of the plan.

A public hearing must precede the approval of a program, and the facts presented must be sufficient to enable the commission to make a finding that the acquisitions contemplated will not be detrimental to the carrying out of Section 11 of the act, dealing with geographical distribution of companies and simplification of corporation structures, and will not in any other way tend toward interlocking relations or the conventration of control of public utility companies.

Standard Oil, (Ind.) '37 Net $3.66 Share; Earns $3.09 in '36

CHICAGO (AP)—Standard Oil Company of Indiana and subsidiaries reported net income for 1937 of $55,950,784 after provision for all expenses, taxes, depreciation and other charges.

The amount was equal to $3.66 on each of 15,267,030 shares of stock outstanding. The 1936 net was $46,883,448, or $3.09 a share.

The report, made public at the annual meeting at which President Edward G. Seubert, all officers and directors were re-elected, showed 1937 gross sales and other operating income exclusive of taxes of $365,521,364. Additional income from dividends, interest and other sources was $7,676,936.

Dividends totaled $35,075,524 or $2.30 a share.

The report said taxes reached "a new high" of $103,924,580, or nearly 23 per cent of gross income, compared with $94,703,507 in 1936 and $61,375,208 in 1930.

The directors announced a decision to abandon the employee stock purchasing plan June 30. Instead, the annual report said, it was proposed to "facilitate consideration of the desire of management and employees for a permanent annuity plan more in line with present thought."

Effect of 'Priming' Questioned by Firm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Whether or not "pump-priming" will perceptibly benefit business in the second quarter is questioned in a major industries survey by Fenner & Beane, stock exchange members.

The time lag involved in setting the funds flowing through channels other than relief payments is cited in the report as one factor, and the review notes that the total of a month's payments to employees of industry even under present condition exceeds $3,000,000,000, so that "a difference of even 10 per cent in this total would be more significant in terms of national purchasing power than any total the government is likely to distribute in a given month."

Petroleum producing companies, continues the survey, will benefit more from recent developments in the petroleum industry than refiners and marketers, the survey finds. Prospects for sugar producers have become less favorable.

Of some 40 industries studied, the survey regards 16 as more favorably situated as to the immediate future than the average of business. These include consumer lines such as baking, corn refining and variety chains, and some of the capital industries such as chemicals, electrical equipment, agricultural machinery and industrial metals.

Substantial progress in correcting the production excess of late 1936 and early 1937 has been made, the survey finds.

Nation's Railroads Study Proposal For Rate Rise, Wage Cut

CHICAGO, April 29 (AP)—Proposals for wage cuts and freight rate increases were placed before executives of the nation's 142 major railroads for consideration today.

Recommendations were drafted yesterday by the executive committee of the Association of American Railroads but details were not announced.

J. J. Pelley, president of the association, said wages and freight rates were the principal topics discussed by the committee but that the entire railroad situation came in for review.

Spokesmen declared the carriers were expected to press for a 10 to 15 per cent wage reduction as one step toward relief from financial burdens.

A proposal for creating a new railroad reorganization court with a view to speeding pending litigation and reorganizations was a likely subject at the meeting of the full membership.

Fabricated Steel Bookings Edge Up

NEW YORK, (AP)—Orders for fabricated structural steel booked during March by the steel industry as a whole amounted to 35.9 per cent of normal, the American Institute of Steel Construction reported, as against 31.3 per cent for the first quarter. "Normal" is the 1928-31 average. March shipments were 43.1 per cent, compared to 38.2 per cent for the quarter.

Fabrication and shipment of orders on hand have been proceeding in large volume, thus depleting work in reserve. New orders booked were less than one-half of the volume during the same period last year. The complete tabulation follows:

March contracts closed totaled 83,977 tons compared to 206,321 for March, 1937. March shipments totaled 100,956 tons against 142,995 tons during March, 1937. Tonnage available for future fabrication was reported as 295,008.

Standard Brands Profit For Quarter Below 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Standard Brands, Inc., and subsidiaries reported for the first quarter of the year net profit of $2,353,002 after all charges except profit and loss items and provisions for federal surtax. This was equal after preferred dividends to 17 cents a share of common stock, and compared with $2,885,492, or 22 cents a share, in the comparable 1937 quarter.

The company is a nationwide manufacturer and distributor of food products.

Kayser & Co. Omits Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Julius Kayser & Co., manufacturer of hosiery and gloves, took no action on a common stock dividend. On Feb. 15, last, the company paid a dividend of 25 cents and previously quarterly dividends of 50 cents each were paid.

Bethlehem Opens Sparrows Point $35,000,000 Plant

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPARROWS POINT, Md., April 29—Metal products designed for the consumers' goods industries began to roll from a new $35,000,000 plant here today as the Bethlehem Steel Company set in motion one of the most modern wire and rolling mills in America. Five hundred members of the Association of Iron and Steel Engineers came to Sparrows Point to witness inauguration of the big works.

With the opening of these facilities, Bethlehem Steel concluded the second half of a $70,000,000 improvement program started two years ago, company officials announced.

$330,000,000 Expended

The Sparrows Point mill adds enormously to the company's production capacity of steel rods, bars, flat-rolled sheets, and wire, making it one of the largest factors in the manufacture of steel supplies for light industry.

Twenty thousand men are employed in the Bethleham plants at Sparrows Point, an industrial suburb of Baltimore and located on Chesapeake Bay.

In the past 15 years the steel company has made capital expenditures for modernization and expansion of its facilities of more than $330,000,000. Not included in this total are investments of $75,000,000 for commercial developments at the Maryland, Steelton, and Lebanon plants, which were acquired prior to 1923 and where large rebuilding programs were under way in that year.

Through its construction program, Bethlehem was able to increase ingot production capacity from 7,600,000 tons in 1923 to 10,420,000 tons in 1938.

To diversify production, the company also entered the fields of wire, pipe, strip and sheet manufacture, and thus was able to decrease its dependence upon prosperity in the heavy industries.

Advantages of the development program were emphasized yesterday when quarterly earnings reports showed a profit of $994,903 at a time when operations averaged only 34.6 per cent of capacity. The ordinary break-even point for Bethlehem now is between 35 and 40 per cent of capacity, Eugene G. Grace, president, said.

Besides increasing its ability to produce steel used for consumers' goods, Bethlehem also has developed its plants to make more structural shapes, plates, alloys, electrical steels, and ships, statements reveal.

During the 15-year program of intensive expansion, the company acquired in addition steel plants on the Pacific Coast, the Williamsport Wire Rope plant and the fabrication plants of McClintic-Marshall Company.

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Bethlehem Steel Corporation declared the regular dividends on its 7 per cent and 5 per cent preferred stock and reported a decline in net income for the March quarter to $994,908, compared with $8,293,833 in the like period a year ago.

Net income for the first quarter was equal to 53 per cent of the quarterly dividend requirement on the two classes of preferred stock.

The dividends were $1.75 on the 7 per cent preferred and 25 cents on the 5 per cent preferred, both payable July 1 to holders of record June 3.

The rate of operations of company plants during the first quarters averaged 34.6 per cent of capacity, compared with 45.7 per cent in the preceding quarter and 87.1 per cent in the initial quarter last year.

Currently operations are at 35 per cent against 32 per cent at the end of the March quarter, and 98 per cent at this time a year ago.

Eugene G. Grace, president, estimated that the "break even" point in regard to profits is between 35 and 40 per cent of capacity.

Mr. Grace estimated the value of orders on hand on March 31 was $99,934,192, compared with $93,470,063 at the end of 1937 and $151,061,818 on March 31, 1937.

He said the unfilled orders increase was entirely accounted for by new shipbuilding business. He added that both the steel business and the shipbuilding division were in the black for the first quarter.

Booking of new business, Mr. Grace said, is running at the rate of 30 per cent of capacity. He expressed the opinion there was nothing to indicate a pick-up in present demand with the major consuming industries operating at current low levels.

Net income for the March quarter this year was equal to 93 cents a share on the 7 per cent preferred and 13 cents a share on the 5 per cent preferred.

In the first quarter last year net was equal to $2.01 a share on the common stock, after allowing for preferred dividends.

Lumbermen's Mutual Has A Record Year in 1937

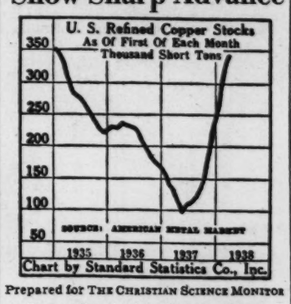
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—During 1937 the Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Company continued its uninterrupted record of increases in premium income, assets and dividends paid to policyholders, which it has maintained since organization in 1912. Underwriting profit was also the largest in the company's history.

Premiums for the year totaled $26,566,766, a gain of $4,347,151. Assets on Dec. 31, 1937, were $30,244,092, a gain of $3,613,888. Underwriting earnings amounted to $4,644,290, which was $427,590 greater than 1936, which was itself a record year. Dividends paid to policyholders reached the total of $4,028,099, an increase of $639,428 over 1936.

The company closed the year in highly liquid condition, cash in banks and United States Government bonds representing over 60 per cent of its assets as compared with stock holdings of 7.96 per cent. Only one bond owned by the company is in default as to principal or interest according to the report.

U. S. Copper Stocks Show Sharp Advance



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Domestic stocks of refined copper have risen from 100,000 tons in the spring of 1937 to 342,785 tons on March 31 of this year. Domestic smelter production of copper, which was 91,000 tons in March, 1937, was 56,000 tons in March, 1938. Domestic deliveries to consumers have dropped from 95,000 tons in March, 1937, to 33,000 tons in March, 1938. However, domestic producers have also been selling domestic copper abroad.

Shipments for export in March, 1937, were 3,519 tons, but in March, 1938, were 11,142 tons, reflecting well-maintained consumption in Surope. Thus total deliveries of domestic copper were 44,576 tons in March, 1938, against 98,349 tons in March, 1937.

Insurance Dividends Largely Used to Pay Premiums, Data Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the year 1937 about half of every dollar of life insurance dividends received from 75 American and Canadian companies was applied toward paying renewal premiums, according to The Spectator, a life insurance publication.

Policyholders, continues the report, also used more than 20 cents to buy paid up additions and annuities; nearly 16 cents was taken either in cash or applied to the payment of loans or notes, while slightly more than 14 cents was left with the company to accumulate at interest. Somewhat less than one-third of one per cent was used to shorten the endowment or premium paying period.

Dividends paid by the 75 companies totaled $447,015,284. Of this amount 49.42 per cent, or $220,901,203, was applied to payment of renewal premiums. Purchase of paid up additions and annuities aggregated $90,276,178, or 20.20 per cent. Payments taken in cash or applied in the liquidation of loans or notes totaled $70,515,458, or 15.77 per cent. The amount left with the company to accumulate at interest aggregated $63,908,197, or 14.29 per cent. Dollars applied to shorten the endowment or premium-paying period amounted to $1,414,286, or thirty-two one-hundredths of one per cent.

Queensland Cane Crushing in 1937 Makes New Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland—The 1937 cane crushing season in Queensland was the highest on record for the output of sugar, but not for cane. The total production of sugar was 759,620 tons, compared with 744,261 tons in 1936, and the production of cane was 5,132,935 tons in 1937 compared with 5,171,778 tons in 1936.

Approximately 6.76 tons of cane were required to make a ton of sugar, and this constituted a world's record.

The Australian consumption of sugar for the period under review is estimated at 363,000 tons, of which total 338,090 tons of Queensland sugar and 24,910 tons of New South Wales sugar will be retained for Australian home consumption, leaving 421,530 tons of Queensland sugar for export.

These figures were disclosed by the Chairman of the Queensland Cane Growers' Council (Mr. George Johnston) in his report submitted to the annual conference of the council.

Illinois Central Makes a Financial Report to Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Recognizing a new employer-worker relationship, L. A. Downs, president of the Illinois Central System, has abandoned precedent this year to make a financial report to employees in advance of the usual annual report to stockholders. He calls his letter to workers "a departure in railway financial reports."

In style, his report is like an intimate talk. For in addition to a table of figures showing comparative revenues and expenditures for the years 1937 and 1936, Mr. Downs devotes three pages to conversational discussion of the meaning of these figures.

Economies Reported

"Just two things kept us from losing money in 1937," the report begins, "—painful economies toward the end of the year that just did keep us ahead of the current business recession and the transfer of retirement tax charges from one year to another, favoring 1937."

Then Mr. Downs goes on to explain, point by point, the items in the table of figures. He reports on the comparative revenue-producing power of freight and passenger service, income from special service from switching and storage and from "the company's position as an investor and a landlord." He discusses costs in considerable detail. Then he tells what has been done to modernize and improve the locomotives of the system and its freight cars. He reports also on the company's indebtedness to the R. F. C. and how it is being retired.

Regarding the delicate subject of wage cuts, he writes:

"The pay roll for producing transportation is, of course, the big items of current expense on a railroad, because we sell for the most part services rather than commodities, and human labor is even today the major factor in producing satisfactory transportation.

"You will be interested to note as item eight under expenses that even with our year-end curtailments the 1937 pay roll for current operations showed a slight increase over that of 1936 and consumed, as usual, nearly half of the total revenue we derived from transportation."

On the question of payment of dividends to stockholders, Mr. Downs had this to say:

Dividends Not Resumed

"Because our total expenses decreased more than total revenues, our net income . . . went up in 1937, but not enough, I regret, to justify the resumption of dividends. In other words, our owners—our 18,000 stockholders—got nothing at all last year on an investment worth at par some $150,000,000. Many of you are numbered among our stockholders and you will know what this means."

Mr. Downs then goes on to explain what it means in terms of inviting new investments in the railroad industry. Concluding, he says:

"These points of explanation will give you, I think, a practical method of approach to the otherwise formidable table of figures here presented, which is the heart or kernel of the information contained in our annual report to the stockholders. If this approach results in an improved understanding of our business problems on the part of all employees, that will be a distinct advantage in our dealings with one another and with our patrons."

Excess Reserves Rise $90,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — Lendable excess reserves of the nation's banks increased $90,000,000 to $2,580,000,000 in the week ended April 27. This was laid to spending of some of the Treasury's new $1,400,000,000 cash resource as the result of desterilization of gold.

The board also reported the 12 Federal Reserve banks sold $21,000,000 worth of Treasury bonds in the week, continuing the effort begun last week to prevent Treasury bond prices from rising too high as the result of President Roosevelt's spending-lending-credit program.

The banks replenished their investment portfolios with $13,000,000 of Treasury notes and $8,000,000 of Treasury bills.

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Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Long Range Farm Outlook Seen Far From Reassuring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Manufacturers and processors are curtailing their output in line with the reduced demand, but this is not true of agriculture, says Standard Statistics Company.

"If large harvests are witnessed this year," says the service, "the farmers again will be faced with the specter of plenty to sell, but at distressingly low prices.

"An unseasonable cold wave swept over much of the country recently, following a period of abnormal temperatures, exposing growing crops to a major hazard. However, examination of the damage reveals that it was confined largely to some fruit and vegetable areas. In brief, there has been no particular change in the favorable crop outlook that has existed for the past month.

"Bumper crops have long been associated with prosperous conditions, with a strong demand for farm laborers, for harvesting machinery, for transportation facilities, processing equipment, etc., and with ample food supplies and brisk trade in the agricultural areas of the Nation. However, the vision of bulging grain elevators, well stocked corn cribs, and heavy supplies of other farm products moving to the markets has an ominous note.

"The Federal marketing quotas have been designed to restrict production to a level more closely in line with needs, but their effectiveness can be seriously questioned. We have already encountered a cotton oversupply so great that the full marketing quotas cannot be imposed without virtually suspending production for a year. The wheat supply situation is shaping up so that officials may not be able to impose low enough quotas on that crop to reduce supplies to the desired level. Corn and other products may work into a similar position before the year is over.

"Agricultural prospects for the next few years are far from reassuring. A business recovery would, of course, tend to increase the demand for meats, fruits, vegetables, and other products, thereby lightening much of the now existing pressure on prices. The Federal marketing quotas will also help to some extent in holding down the oversupplies. Otherwise, about the only constructive factor is that the farm mortgage situation is less insecure."

Unfilled Airplane Orders in Excess Of Record 1937 Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Unfilled orders of the dozen largest manufacturers of airplanes and parts currently total about $150,000,000, or 25 per cent more than the record sales of $117,000,000 reported for all of 1937, according to the Standard Statistics Company.

One manufacturer has a backlog more than three times 1937 sales and none has unfilled orders of less than 70 per cent of last year's production.

The following tabulation lists 1937 sales of leading plane makers together with the value of their order backlogs (most of them at dates within the past month) and the per cent of the 1937 sales which backlogs represent:

	1937 Sales	Backlog	Backlog Current Percent Order of 1937
Avia. Corp.	$3,987,000	$3,800,000	95
Bell Aircraft	1,707,000	1,200,000	70
Boeing	5,500,000	14,578,000	265
Curt. Aircraft	11,907,000	10,749,000	90
Curtiss-Wrt't	24,116,000	29,455,000	122
Douglas	20,950,000	29,200,000	139
Fairchild	1,412,000	1,311,000	93
Grumman Air.	2,334,000	3,250,000	138
Lockheed	5,210,000	5,400,000	103
G. L. Martin	7,840,000	13,784,000	176
No. American	3,470,000	11,000,000	317
Unit. Aircraft	29,295,000	23,810,000	81
Total 12 Manufactur.	$117,728,000	$147,537,000	125

The plant capacity of many of these companies has been increased over the past year and yet the current unfilled orders of $147,537,000 are nearly 10 per cent higher than the estimated backlog of $135,000,000 of Jan. 1.

Auto Output Off Sharply in Week

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports estimated the current weeks' output of motor vehicles at 50,775 units, compared with 60,563 last week and 141,485 this week a year ago.

Explaining the decline, it said that Chevrolet assembly plants were closed most of the week, but it also added that "automobile output appears definitely to have passed its spring peak."

"Sales," the report said, "showed a steadily accelerating pace all through April, but the total volume did not appear to be heading for the levels which had been expected of it earlier."

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.81	.81¼	.79	.79⅛	—.01⅞
July	.80⅛	.80½	.78½	.78⅝	—.01⅝
Sept.	.80⅞	.81⅝	.79⅝	.79¾	—.01¼
	Corn				
May	.58¼	.58⅝	.58	.58¼	+.00⅛
July	.60	.60⅝	.60	.60	+.00⅛
Sept.	.61⅛	.61¾	.61⅛	.61¾	
	Oast				
May	.27¾	.28	.27⅛	.27⅛	—.00¾
July	.27¼	.27⅜	.26⅞	.27	—.00¼
	Rye				
May	.59⅛	.59¼	.57½	.57¾	—.00⅜
July	.57½	.57¾	.56¼	.56½	—.00⅝

Wool Top Futures

(By H. Hentz & Co., Boston)

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	77.5	77.5	77.2b	77.8b
Oct.	78.3	78.0	78.0b	78.3b
Dec.	78.6	78.1	78.1b	78.8†
Mar.	78.2	78.2	78.2b	78.2b

b—Bid. † Trade. Sales, 22 lots. Spot price 81.0, off.

Hide Futures

(By Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
June	8.72	8.84	8.60	8.84	—.16
September	9.01	9.19	8.96	9.19	—.03

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	3⅜s '43-41 Mch	107.22	107.22	107.22
5	3¼s '41	108.1	108.1	108.1
4	3¼s '45-43	109.11	109.11	109.11
4	3¼s '46-44	109.9	109.9	109.9
2	4s '54-44	114.5	114.5	114.5
56	2¾s '47-45	105.28	105.26	105.28
1	3⅜s '56-46	112.14	112.14	112.14
1	3s '48-46	107.2	107.2	107.2
1	4¼s '52-47	118.4	118.4	118.4
55	2¾s '51-48	103.30	103.28	103.30
5	2½s '48	103.8	103.8	103.8
105	2½s '53-49	101.10	101.9	101.9
1	2¾s '54-51	102.28	102.28	102.28
107	3s '55-51	105.21	105.20	105.20
34	2⅞s '60-55	103.18	103.17	103.18
110	2¾s '59-56	102.14	102.13	102.14

Federal Farm Mortgage

4	3s '47-42	105.9	105.9	105.9
45	3s '45-44	105.4	105.3	105.4

Home Owners' Loan

8	2⅜s '49-39	102.29	102.28	102.28
50	2¼s 44-42	103.5	103.4	103.5
6	3s '52-44	105.6	105.6	105.6

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Alleghany 5s '44	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
5	Allegh Val 4s '42	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
22	Allis Chalm 4s '52	104½	104	104
8	Am & For P5s 2030	47½	46½	46½
10	Am T&T 5½s '43	113⅛	112⅞	113
5	Am T&T 3¼s '66	101⅜	101½	101½
13	Am T&T 3¼s '61	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
7	Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	105	104¾	104¾
5	Arm Del 4s '57	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
10	Arm Del 4s '55	94½	93½	94
29	AT&SF 4s '95	103½	103¼	103½
2	AT&SF 4s '95 reg	100	100	100
4	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	96	96	96
13	A C Line 1st 4s '52	74¼	74¼	74¼
10	B & O rfg 6s '95	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛
4	B & O 1st 5s '48	44	43½	43½
6	B & O rfg 5s '95	18½	18½	18½
1	B & O 5s '96 F	18	18	18
17	B & O cv 4½s '60	15¾	15½	15¾
12	B & O 4s '48	41	40	40
15	B & O 5s S W '50	28¾	28	28⅛
4	Bang & Ar 4s cv '51 st	103	103	103
7	Beth Stl 4½s '60	103⅛	102¾	102¾
4	Beth Stl 3¾s .66	95	95	95
18	Beth Stl 3½s '52	86⅝	86½	86⅝
9	Bos & Me 5s '57	31	30	30
3	Bkly Edis 3⅛s '66	104½	104½	104½
12	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	41	39½	39½
3	Buf R&P 4½s '57	19½	19½	19½
1	Bush Term 5s '55	35	35	35
1	Cal Pack 5s '40	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
5	Can Sou 5s '62	83	82¼	83
5	Can Nat 5s '60 Oct	119¾	119¼	119⅜
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	114	114	114
5	Can Nor 6½s '46	124¼	123⅞	124
11	Can Pac 5s '54	97⅛	97¼	97¼
2	Can Pac 4½s '46	95¾	95¾	95¾
12	Can Pac 4s prep	79½	79¼	79¼
1	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	68¾	68¾	68¾
4	Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	96⅜	96⅛	96⅛
1	Cen Ill 4½s '66	107⅞	107¾	107¾
1	Cen Pac 5s '60	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
4	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	74¼	74¼	74¼
5	Cen R R N J 5s '87	26¾	26¾	26¾
6	ChampionP&W 4¾s '50	97	96½	96½
7	C & Ohio ref 3s '39	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
67	C&O ½s&4s '92	114	113½	113½
5	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
10	Chi & Alton 3s '49	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
16	CB&Q gen 4s '58	96¼	95½	95½
10	CB&Q 4s 'Ill '49	95⅞	95½	95½
2	Chic Gt West 4s '59	16¾	16¾	16¾
2	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	8¼	8¼	8¼
2	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3	3	3
10	CM&SP 4¾s '89	20½	19½	20
1	CM&SP 4½s '89C	20½	20½	20½
2	CM&SP 4½s '89E	20½	20½	20½
2	CM&SP 4½s '89E	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
7	CM&SP gen 4s '89	20½	20	20
24	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	5	4¾	5
3	CRI & P 4½s'52A cts	5½	5½	5½
6	CRI&J cv 4½s '60	4	4	4
1	C R I & P rfg 4s '34	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1	Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	107¼	107¼	107¼
8	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	105	104⅝	104⅝
1	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	84	84	84
3	Cin Un Term 3½s '71	105	105	105
8	CinUnTerm 5s '57C	108¼	108¼	108¼
3	CCC&StL 4½s '77	50½	50½	50½
5	Clev Cl Iron 4¾s '50	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1	ClevUnTerm5½s '72	85	85	85
2	ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	73½	73½	73½
2	Col & So 4½s '80	36	35⅝	36
5	Combs G 5s 1961	85½	85	85
6	Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
24	Coml Cred 3¼s '51	98¾	98¾	98⅝
14	Coml Cred 2¾s '42	101⅞	101¾	101¾
3	Comwlth Ed 5s '53	111⅞	111	111
2	Comwlth Ed 5s '54	111	111	111
5	Comwlth Ed 4½s '56	111¼	111¼	111¼
1	Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
11	Con Edis 3¼s '46	102½	102¼	102½
50	Con Edis 3½s '56	101	101	101
12	Con Edis 3½s '58	101	101	101
89	Con Oil 3½s '51	99⅞	99¼	99½
1	Consum Pow 3½s '65	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5	Consum Pow 3¾s '66	101¾	101⅝	101¾
3	Container 5s '43	88	88	88
26	Crown Cork 4s '50	104	103¾	103¾
6	Crown Will 6s '51	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
1	Cuba RR 7½s '46	51	51	51
7	Dayton P&L 3½s '60	107¼	107⅛	107¼
13	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	34	33¾	33¾
1	Del P & L 4½s '69	107¼	107⅛	107¼
7	Det Ed 4¼s'61	112	112	112
2	Dow Ch 3s'51	104	104	104
2	Duluth S&A 5s'37	15½	15½	15½
2	Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
19	Elect Auto Lite 4s'52	101½	100⅝	100¾
33	Erie rfg 5s'67	11	10½	10¾
46	Erie rfg 5s'75	11	10¼	10⅜
19	Erie gen lien 4s'96	17⅜	17	17¼
3	Fairbnks Morse 4s'56	101	101	101
10	Fond J&G 4s'82 ct	1⅛	⅞	⅞
5	Gen Cable 5½s'47	92½	92½	92½
3	Gen M Accpt 3¼s'51	103⅜	103¾	103¾
1	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	43	43	43
1	Goodrich 4¼s'56	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
6	Goodrich 6s'45	94	91⅞	92
3	Goodyr T&R 5s'57	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	86¾	86¾	86¾
6	Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	74	73½	73½
5	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	100	100	100
14	Gt Nor 4s'46 G	85½	85	85½
8	Gt Nor 4s'46 H	77	76½	76½
1	Gt Nor 3¾s'67	66	66	66
76	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	22½	19	22½
1	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	41⅝	41⅜	41⅜
11	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	14¼	13⅜	13⅜
1	Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70B	109¼	109¼	109¼
1	Ill Cen 4s '53	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
1	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	38¼	38¼	38¼
26	Ill Cen 4¾s '56	30	29	29¼
2	Ill Cen 5s '55	42¾	42¾	42¾
34	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	34½	34	34
10	Inland Stl 3¼s '61	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	47½	47½	47½
6	Int Hydro El 6s '44	63½	63⅜	63½
4	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	37½	36¾	36¾
11	Int Paper 6s '55	79½	79	79½
2	Int Paper 5s '47	83½	82¾	83
17	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	55½	54¼	54¼
17	Int T&T 4½s '52	57⅛	56¼	56¼
15	Int T&T 5s '55	61¼	60¾	60¾
13	Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	96⅜	96¼	96⅜
4	K C South 3s '50	63½	63½	63½
2	K C Term 4s '60	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	102¾	102¼	102¾
7	Koppers Co 4s '51	95	95	95
2	Kresge Found 3½s '47	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
2	Lac Gas 5½s'53	54	54	54
1	Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	52½	52½	52½
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '64	20	20	20
1	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	20	20	20
5	Leh Val 4½s 2003	18¼	17⅞	17⅞
15	Leh Val 4s 2003	122	122	122
1	Liggett & M 5s '51	106	105¾	105¾
7	Liquid Carb 4s'47	99¾	99¼	99¾
12	Loews 3½s '46	69⅜	68¾	68¾
3	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Louis & N un 4s '40	103¾	103¾	103¾
3	Lou&NAtlK&Cin4s'55	103¾	103¾	103¾
5	Man RR So 5s '39	95½	95½	95½
9	McKes&Robb 5½s '50	99⅜	99⅜	99½
1	MilElRy&L 5s '61 B	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
4	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	10¼	9⅞	10¼
11	M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	35	34½	34⅞
6	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	15¾	15¾	15¾
24	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	57	57	57
9	Mo Pac 5s '49	3½	3⅜	3½
1	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	17	17	17
4	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17	17	17
5	Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	15	15	15
24	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5⅜	5⅛	5½
10	Mob & O 4½s '77	11	11	11
1	MononcaR Rv 4s '60	99	99	99
6	MonWPaPubSv4½'60	102	101⅝	101¾
13	Mont Pow 3¾s'66	92½	92	92¼
3	Mor & Essex 5s '55	41½	41½	41½
2	Mor & Essex 4½s '55	37	37	37
5	Mor&Essex3½s2000	55¾	55¾	55¾
1	Nassau El 8s '51	19¼	19¼	19¼
21	Nat Dairy 3¾s'51ww	99	98⅞	98⅞
11	Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	105	105	105
1	Natl Steel 4s '65	107¼	107¼	107¼
3	N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	96	95½	96
14	N O Pub Ser 5s '57	96	95¼	96
1	NO Tex & M 4½s'56	24	24	24
2	NYC rfg 5s 2013	50	50	50
5	NYC 4½s 2013 A	44½	44¼	44¼
7	NYC 3¾s '46	66	66	66
8	NYC 4½s '52	59½	59¼	59½
1	NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	38¾	38¾	38¾
5	NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	34¾	34	34½
5	NY Conn RR 5s '53	106	106	106
16	NY Conn 4½s '53	101½	101	101
1	NY Dock 5s '38 ct	52	52	52
4	NY Edis 3¼s '65	104¼	104⅛	104⅛
1	NY G El H&P 4s'49	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
5	NYNH&H clt 6s '40	21½	21½	21½
1	NYNH&H 4s '56	12½	12½	12½
19	NY O & Wrfg 4s'92	7½	7	7½
2	NY S&W Term 5s'43	50¼	50¼	50¼
20	NY Tel3¼s '67	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
10	NiagaraFallsP3½s'66	106	106	106
1	Niagara Sh 5½s'50	84¾	84¾	84¾
7	Nor Am Co 5s '61	101⅞	101⅛	101⅛
2	Nor Am Ed 5s '57A	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
26	Nor Pac 6s2047	63	62⅛	62½
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	57	57	57
3	Nor Pac 4½s2047	53	53	53
37	Nor Pac 4s '97	52¾	52¾	52¾
7	Nor Pac 3s 2047	50⅛	49½	49½
2	Ohio Ed 4s '67	101	101	101
2	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	96½	96½	96½
1	OreRR&Nav4s '46	105¼	105¼	105¼
6	Or-WashRR&N4s'61	98⅞	98¾	98¾
15	Otis Steel 4½s'62	71⅛	70⅞	71⅛
6	Pac Gas&El 3½s'66	101⅞	101½	101½
6	Pac G&E3¾s'61	105¾	105⅜	105¾
1	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	109	109	109
2	ParaSwayJa'55ct	58¼	58¼	58¼
1	Para Pict 6s '55	88	88	88
1	Para Pict 3¼' s47	69	69	69
5	Pen Oh&Det 4½s'77	92½	92½	92½
22	Pen P&Lt4½s'61	97⅛	96½	96½
2	Pen Co 3½s'44 D	95	95	95
1	Pen Co 4s '52 E	91	91	91
23	Pen RR gen 5s '68	103¼	102½	102½
5	Pen RR gen 4½s'65	95¾	95¼	95¼
22	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	78⅛	77⅞	78
10	Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	90⅝	90⅜	90⅝
4	Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	91	91	91
5	Pen RR 3¼s'52	75⅜	75	75
3	Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	40	40	40
139	Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	106	105⅜	105⅜
8	PhilBa&Dd½s'77C	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
11	Phila Co 5s '67	88½	88	88
7	Phil Elec 3½s '67	107⅜	106⅞	107¼
1	Philippine Ry 4s '37	15¾	15¾	15¾
5	PCC&SL 5s '70 A	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	PCC&StL 4½s '77	92½	92½	92½
7	Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s'52	80½	80½	80½
5	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	55¾	55⅛	55¼
10	Readg 4½s '97 A	72	72	72
2	Rem Rand 4¼s '56	93½	93½	93½
10	Repu Stl 5½s '54	102¾	102½	102½
1	Repub Stl 4½s '61	80¼	80¼	80¼
96	Richfield Oil 4s '52	96	95½	95½
1	Rio Gr W clt 4s '49	14½	14½	14½
2	Roch G&E 5s '62 E	108⅜	108⅛	108⅛
3	Saguenay Pow 4¼s '66	101	100¾	100¾
3	StLSF 5s '50 B ct	8¼	8¼	8¼
19	StLSF 4½s '78 ctf st	7⅞	7¾	7¾
11	StLSF 4s '50 A	10½	10⅛	10⅛
5	St Paul Un Dep 5s '72	111¼	110⅞	110⅞
6	Sea A L 6s '45 ct	6	6¼	6¼
3	Sea-AllFla 6s35A ct	3	3	3
12	Shell Un 3és '51	101⅝	81⅜	101⅜
1	Simmons 4s '52	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
22	Skelly Oil 4s '51	98⅛	98⅛	99⅛
11	Socony Vac Oil3½s50	107¼	106⅞	107¼
3	So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	104¼	104⅛	104⅛
3	So Bell T&T 3⅜s '62	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
5	So Cal Gas 4s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
8	Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	03¾	03½	03¾
2	Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	97	97	97
4	Sou ss 4½s '68	39½	39	39
34	Sou Pac 4½s '81	39	38¼	38½
17	So ac 4½s '69	38⅞	38⅛	38⅝
11	So Pac rfg 4s '55	65	64¾	64¾
2	So Pac clt 4s '49	42¼	42¼	42¼
8	So Pac 3¾s '46	54⅞	54	54½
12	So Pac 4½s' Ore '77	51⅜	51	51
5	So Pac SPTer 4s '50	81	81	81
2	South Ry 6½s '56	38½	38½	38½
10	South Ry gen 6s '56	37½	36½	37¼
5	South Ry cn 5s '94	57½	57	57
30	South Ry gen 4s '56	30½	30	30
25	Sou Ry & M&O '38	79⅞	78⅝	79⅞
40	So Ry 4s Ct L '51	40	40	40
1	S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	109¼	109¼	109¼
6	Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	101⅞	101⅜	101⅜
6	Statel Is Ry 4½s '43	102	102	102
1	Studebaker 6s cv '45	58½	58½	58½
7	Tex El cv 6s '47A	105¾	105¾	105¾
15	TRR A St L 4s '39	100⅝	100½	100½
22	Tex Corp 3½s '51	106⅛	105¾	105¾
2	Tex & P 5t 5s 2000	109	108¾	108¾
2	Tex & ac 5s '77B	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
4	Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
4	Third Ave 4s '60	51½	51½	53
17	TideWatAssoO3½s52	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
6	Un El Mo 3¾s '62	107	107	107
21	Union Oil Cal 3½s'52	108⅛	108	108
3	Un Pac 1st 4s'47	109½	109⅜	109⅜
1	Un Pac 1st 4s 2008	110¼	110¼	110¼
1	Unit Is Am 5s '50	106	106	106
2	Unit Drug 5s '53	78½	75½	75½
3	US Pipe&Fdry 3¼s'46	112⅝	112½	112½
14	U S Rubber 5s '47	105 23-32	105	23-32
3	Utah L&C Inc 5s '44	83¾	83¾	83¾
4	Utah P&L 5s '44	87¼	87	87
4	Util P&L 5½s'47	50¼	50¼	50¼
29	Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	103¼	103	103¼
9	Wabash 1st 5s '39	43⅞	43¾	43⅞
7	Walwrth 4s '55	65½	64⅝	64¾
1	West Pen P 4s '61H	111	111	111
7	West Pen P 3½s'66	108¼	108¼	108¼
5	West Md 4s '52	78½	78½	78½
17	West Pac 5s '46 asd	16	16	16
3	Western Un 5s '51	58	58	58
12	WestVaP&Pap4½s'52	104	104	104
4	Wh & L E 4s '49	107	107	107
4	Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	90	90	90
5	Wilson & Co 4s '55	100¼	100¼	100¼
4	Wilson & Co 3¾s '47	82¾	82½	82½
3	Youngst S&T 4s '61	99¼	98¾	98¾
16	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	79⅞	79⅛	79⅛
4	Australia 5s '55	104½	104⅛	104⅛
6	Australia 4½s 56	100⅝	100	100⅛
5	Belgium 6½s '49	106⅛	105⅞	105⅞
5	Brazil 8s '41	15	15	15
1	Brazil 6½s '26 '57	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
3	Brazil 6½s '27-'57	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
4	Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	13¾	13¾	13¾
3	Brisbane 5s '58	98½	98½	98½
3	Buen A 4½s 4s '77	52¾	52¾	52¾
1	Buen A 4½s '43⁄4s '75	56¾	56¾	56¾
1	Bulgaria 7s'67	32¾	32¾	32¾
4	Canada 5s'52	111⅞	111⅜	111⅜
1	Canada 4s'60	108½	108½	108½
2	Canada 3s'67	96¾	96¾	96¾
4	Chile 6s'60	17¼	17¼	17¼
1	Chile 6s'61 Jan	17¼	17¼	17¼
13	Chile 6s'61 Feb	17¼	17⅛	17¼
6	Chile 6s'61 Sept	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜
2	Chile 6s'63	17¼	17⅛	17¼
10	Chilean Mun 7s'60	13½	13½	13½
2	Colom Mt Bk 7s'46	22¾	22¾	22¾
3	Copenhag 5s'62	96	96	96
3	Copenhag 4½s'53	92½	92½	92½

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid or declared this year.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Odd Lots and Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10¼	4¾	Conn Ry & Lt pf	30	7⅛	7	7	Apr 26
68	55	Consol Cigar

Single Aviation Authority Advances Step in Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 28—The House Interstate Commerce Committee today took a step toward what may result in a complete and drastic revision of relations between the Federal Government and American aviation of vital importance to the industry.

It reported favorably a new bill to centralize in a single new authority all of the many branches of Government which now are concerned with civil aviation. The new agency would be known as the Civil Aeronautics Authority. It would take over functions now exercised by the Department of Commerce, Post Office Department, United States Maritime Commission, Interstate Commerce Commission, and others.

The bill is the product of intensive study and exhaustive balancing of many conflicting interests both within and without the Government which has been going on ever since the Roosevelt Administration took office.

Private aviation interests incline to be strongly in favor of the proposal, and to feel hopeful about its prospects primarily because in the form now produced by the Committee for the first time in six years the bulk of the interests affected have reached substantial agreement.

Indicative of the unusual degree of compromise involved in the measure is that it enjoys approval of the House Committee on Postal Affairs. Since the measure would take all aviation functions away from the Post Office Department, it would also take consideration of future aviation matters entirely out of the hands of the committee which has handled most of the important aviation legislation of the past decade and transfer such matters in the future to the House Interstate Commerce Committee.

It is extraordinary for any committee in Congress to renounce voluntarily its jurisdiction in any field of legislation.

The same unusual degree of compromise has been worked out within the administrative branch of the Government. There has been an intensive contest for years over future aviation jurisdiction. There was a time when the Department of Commerce resisted all moves to divest it of its Bureau of Air Commerce. There was also a strong movement to centralize all aviation matters in the I. C. C.

The Post Office Department, on the other hand, has shown for several years not only a willingness but even an eagerness to get rid of aviation matters and has approved any settlement of the question under which it could in the future buy transportation for the mails on a regular competitive commercial basis.

The Maritime Commission is understood to have been one of the last to abandon its claim to aviation functions. Joseph P. Kennedy, before he left its chairmanship to become Ambassador to Great Britain, advocated that the Commission be given jurisdiction over all American air lines running to foreign countries.

The President is understood to have given approval to the plan, even though it involves establishing a new Government agency. He was opposed in general to any new agency, but finally agreed it would be best, at least for the time being, to centralize civil aviation under a single jurisdiction. He is understood to feel that ultimately Federal control over all branches of transportation should be centralized under a single agency. However, the I. C. C., logical nucleus for such a unified transportation agency, does not at the moment enjoy the full favor of the White House.

An objection to enlarging the I. C. C. to cover all transportation is that the I. C. C. enjoys quasi-independent status and is an agency of Congress rather than the Administration. What the President would prefer, it is understood, would be a new Federal Department of Transportation with the judicial functions now exercised by the I. C. C. relegated to special courts set up to handle only judicial functions.

End of Special British Rights In Morocco Comes Gradually

(Continued from Page 1)

that when the capitulations (special privileges for foreigners) came to an end in Egypt, the situation in French Morocco would again come up for review.

British insistance on special protection in Morocco came through the fact that conditions under the rule of the Sultans, prior to the French rule, were such that several of the great powers demanded special treatment for their nationals. One abuse of the special privileges arose when a number of Moors, having sufficient substance, were able to become British-protected subjects with the right of trial in British Consular Courts and taxation by the British. This right of trial was enjoyed by all British nationals.

Since 1912 when the French Protectorate was proclaimed, these capitulatory rights have been gradually abolished. After that date, France relinquished its rights in Spanish Morocco and the Spanish their rights in French Morocco.

Agreement Is Reached

Then, with the settlement of the Egyptian question the French authorities raised the point, and a friendly agreement was reached between the French and British Governments whereby the capitulations ended on Jan. 1, 1938, and the British post offices were similarly abolished. Thus, British Consular Courts no longer exist and former British protected subjects to the number of several hundred come under the jurisdiction of the French Courts.

This has removed a long-standing French grievance, for the system was obviously inconvenient and Moorish Nationalist agitators were said to use the British post offices as a means of spreading subversive propaganda.

The Moors themselves regret the passing of the capitulations though their reasons are not very convincing. "It is disgraceful," a Moor said. "Last year the British taxed me on 50 sheep, and this year the French taxed me on 70."

"But how many sheep have you really got?" I asked.

"A hundred," he replied in the ingenuous Moroccan way.

Retained in Spanish Zone

But although the British Capitulations in French Morocco have come to an end they still exist in the Spanish Zone. This may at first sight seem rather curious, but when one examines the matter it is obvious that no agreement could be reached until the end of the Spanish war.

Some of the best families in Tetuan are protected British subjects and one man whose land the Spaniards acquired for an airdrome would not, it appears, have obtained any compensation but for his status as protégé and the efforts of the British authorities.

Indeed, in very many ways, the capitulations have been of the utmost value to British subjects, though their continued existence has annoyed the Nationalist authorities. As far as the United States of America is concerned the situation is of considerable interest, for capitulations for American subjects still exist in both the French and Spanish Zones.

U. S. Outside of Statute

Moreover, in Tangier, the international port, proceedings against American citizens can only be initiated in the United States Consular Courts, for the States never subscribed to the Statute of Tangier and so the Tribunal has no jurisdiction.

Thus to sum up the position of British and United States Nationals in Morocco—the former come under French jurisdiction in the French Protectorate, under British Consular jurisdiction in the Spanish Zone and the Tribunal's jurisdiction in Tangier, while all over Morocco United States Nationals can only be tried in their own consular courts.

American-protected subjects do not number more than 50. All the same the French are naturally anxious the system should be abolished altogether, deeming it derogatory to the prestige of the Sultan, and so Gen. Auguste Noguès, the Resident General, has publicly stated his anxiety to enter into negotiations with the United States, the last of the Powers to enjoy capitulations.

Texas Poet Chosen As 'American Mother'

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—Mrs. Norman H. Crowell of Dallas, Texas, who found time to write 2,000 published poems while raising three children, is "The American Mother of 1938."

Her selection was announced last night by the Mothers' Day Committee of the Golden Rule Foundation.

J. Paul Maynard, Editor of the Christian Herald who seconded Mrs. Crowell's nomination, said she "expresses the spirit of motherhood in her breadth of human sympathy, and in the fact that literally thousands of people write to her every year because she draws from them a desire to confide, as a child to its mother."

Mrs. Crowell was chosen after close voting over a field of finalists that included Mrs. Eddie Cantor, wife of the screen and radio comedian; Mrs. Charles B. Knox, Johnstown, N. Y.; and Mrs. Catherine L. Dougherty, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

The new "American Mother" is poet laureate of Texas and has been writing verse for 30 years.

The three children of the family are Dean H., a bank clerk; Reid, an artist, and Norton B., instructor at Southern Methodist University.

President's Togs Packed for Cruise

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—President Roosevelt ordered his old fishing togs packed today for an Atlantic Ocean excursion expected to add over 2,000 miles to his existing travel record of 118,836 miles. He will be away at least a week.

Leaving tonight about 8 by special train, he will board the new 10,000-ton cruiser Philadelphia tomorrow morning at Charleston, S. C., and head in the direction of the Virgin Islands, escorted by the 1,500-ton destroyer Fanning.

The voyage was arranged to permit the President to catch up on reading accumulated official reports and get a little fishing on the side. Where it will end has not yet been decided. He may pull into Norfolk, Va., or Annapolis, Md., about May 7, or he may decide to disembark farther south.

Because of the lack of quarters, newspapermen will not be taken along on the cruise.

Only a few members of the White House staff will accompany him—Secretary Marvin H. McIntyre, Capt. Ross T. McIntire, his physician; Col. Edwin M. Watson, military aide; Rudolph Forster, executive clerk, and Pat McKenna, doorkeeper.

Mr. Forester has been at the White House 41 years and Mr. McKenna 35. The President laughingly gave Mr. Forster the rank of "Rear Admiral" and Mr. McKenna "Commodore."

Toronto Unemployed Till Summer Garden Plots

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Last year Toronto unemployed exhibited from their gardens 36 varities of tomatoes and 30 varities of other vegetables at the Canadian National Exhibition. An inspector from the Ontario Government appraised the value of crops taken from garden plots of the unemployed, either in their own backyards or in community gardens, at $75,000 last year, according to B. Dunn, head of the Toronto Community Gardens Associations.

Already the Association is providing seeds, fertilizer and tools for 1,050 of Toronto's unemployed, who will have garden plots this summer. Each of the 10 large plots in the city has supervisors who will give instruction and advice to the gardeners.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

WOMEN, sell Leeds Full Fashioned, fully guaranteed hosiery direct to the consumer; good profits for agents. Leeds Silk Hosiery Mills, Inc., 29 Wellington Street, Clifton, N. J.

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES—Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe. 465 West 150th St., New York City.

PAYING GUESTS

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD

Large estate, private beach, sailing, golf; instruction in swimming, riding, tennis, art, music and languages optional; arrangements for transportation to Christian Science services. $18 week up. Brewster, Mass.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

WANTED — Antique furniture, glassware, china, cut glass. What have you? Prospect 1479. Write Box 41, Somerville, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 25 Peterborough St.—Desirable location, 2 and 3 rooms; a fine building for fine people. KEN. 2679.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 425 East 51st St. (Apt. 9C)—Lovely apartment; large bright living room, two large bedrooms, 2 baths, kitchen, foyer hall; nicely furnished; lease for less than rent for summer; immediate occupancy; references required. PLaza 8-1506.

N. Y. C., 25 W. 76th St.—Two large rooms, beautifully furnished, high ceilings, cool, cross ventilation, kitchen, bath; moderate rent. Blackstone.

N. Y. C., 16 E. 98th St.—Charming one-room and bath, complete kitchen, well-run house, excellent location, $45. Superintendent, AT. 9-9509.

SUBLET for summer, cool studio apartment, facing park, furnished, centrally located, four rooms, kitchen, elevator, refrigerator, $150, references. VAN ZANDT, 100 Central Park South, N. Y. C.

SUBLET, May-October, two rooms, bath, kitchenette; large terrace overlooking Park Ave., midtown. Mu 4-5622, N. Y. C., 8 to 1 p. m.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

WOODHAVEN, N.Y.C.—5 homey, light rooms, sun porch; modern two-family detached; separate steam furnace; $38.00; garage optional. Vir. 7-5161.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MOULTON'S AUTO SERVICE
47 St. Mary's St., Brookline, Mass.
Owner-driver. Call ASP 3313. Garage ASP. 4820

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY 29 Gainsborough St. KEN. 0048. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

FREE instruction, voice, radio technique, piano, given to high school girl preferably attending 13th Church Sunday School; exchange for pleasant service. Write Box R-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent Banquet and Bridge Tables
Phone Trowbridge 7823 Pettingill & Fear
272 Sidney St., Cambridge, Mass.

GOLD CHAIRS and COAT RACKS to rent. JACKSON CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Square Boston CAP 3632

FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS

REFRIGERATOR—Air cool Electrolux (gas); used a little over a year; excellent condition; price very reasonable. Tel. ASPinwall 3313.

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED

PENS AND PENCILS REPAIRED
Average Price, 35c-75c
All Makes Sold
THE PEN HOUSE
92 Tremont St., Boston. CAP. 5374

FUR STORAGE

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Bonded and Licensed for COLD STORAGE
George L. Curtis, Ladies' Tailor
12 West Street, Boston. HAN. 5971

"Your Furs are Safer" in
M. H. Baker
FUR STORAGE VAULTS
Phone Salem 4391
M. H. Baker, 181 Essex St., Salem, Mass.

HAIRDRESSERS

Permanents and all forms of beauty service in pleasant, quiet shop. Thorough attention.
MABEL'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
8 Winter St., Boston. Rm. 1010 HAN 5646

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET rooms for rest and study, loving care and attention if required. JANET CUBY, 39 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Telephone Baldwin 6155

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study, experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State License. 12 Mason Terrace. Long. 1090.

HOSIERY

SPECIAL OFFER
Present this advertisement and save 10c on our #385 3-thread sheer crepe hose, regularly 85c. Only at N. Y. C. EMILY SHOPS, Fifth Ave. at 37th St., 78 Nassau St.

HOUSES TO LET

To Rent—In Dedham, Mass.

June or July 1—7-room house and garage, apple trees, rock garden, flagstone terrace, sun porch, fireplace, oil heat; $70; owner will leave baby grand piano and garden tools.
Telephone Ded. 1130-J.

INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR RECEIVABLES
Inquire A. DAYWOOD, Repr.
84 William St., New York, N. Y.
Telephone BEekman 3-6400

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

OFFICE FURNITURE

FIVE floors of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 33 West 33rd St., N. Y. C.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAUL PHILIPOFF — Painting, inside and out; paperhanging; decorating. 103 Charles St., Boston. LAF. 4308.

PRINTING

PRINTING—Every description, helpful and economical service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 4-6147.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 86 Gainsboro St., S. 4—Two large double rooms, twin beds; transients or permanent; near The Mother Church. COM. 1857.

BOSTON, 108 Hemenway St., Suite 18—Two comfortable front rooms; transients; near The Mother Church. COM. 5677.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Large, light, front bedroom, near bath; business man or woman; private home; quiet neighborhood. 1731 Ryder St., near Ave. "R" (Flatbush).

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 825 Lincoln Place—Light, airy room, running water, comfortably furnished; block Nostrand Subway I. R. T. Pr. 4-0326.

IS ANYONE interested in a two-hundred-year-old house—all improvements; including oil heat; in old Marblehead, Mass.? 6 rooms, summer or longer. Mar. 786-R.

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Large pleasant room in private family; business person preferred. Apt. 304, 745 Orange St., Phone 7-0115.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th), Columbia University section—Well furnished rooms, quiet, convenient; 5, $10; visitors welcome; tourist rate Un. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C., 357 West 55th (Apt. 6-H)—Large, sunny outside room, southern exposure; unusual transportation; near church; kitchen privileges.

N. Y. C., 235 W. 103rd—South front with fireplace; suitable one or two women; express subway. MRS. MILLS, Academy 2-8653.

N. Y. C., 48 W. 73rd (Apt. 4-S)—Single room, home atmosphere, elevator; excellent transportation; near church; $4.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS., 19 E. Hastings St.—Furnished rooms in suburban home for woman or girl; available for summer from May 1-Sept. 15; handy to trains and cars. PARkway 6306.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

REAL ESTATE

PARKWOOD BEACH, Cape Cod, Mass.—For sale: four-room, nicely shaded cottage, fireplace, well furnished, 1 minute to beach; sleeping acc. for 6 people. Mrs. Lucille Slack, 670 Bedford St., Whitman. Tel. 397-N.

WALTHAM, MASS.—Two-family (20 rooms), now used in 4 apts., 3 furnished, all let; good investment, recently renovated; approximately 5000 sq. ft. of land; to settle an estate; located near business zone; price $4500. Phone WAL. 4672-J.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, Mass., 17 Winchester St.—Available May 1: one or two rooms with private bath; large piazzas, lawns and shade trees; excellent meals; conveyance to services. Lon. 9054.

SHOE REPAIRING

ROYAL SHOE REPAIR
271 Mass. Ave., near Westland Ave. (Boston). Expert Workmanship. Hat Cleaning.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COUPLE, thoroughly familiar with restaurant and hotel managing, would like to find a place for the summer months at a salary or commission basis; will go anywhere. Address P. O. Box 1255, St. Petersburg, Florida.

COUPLE, colored, chef and pastry cook, desires position, city or country. Write Box T-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR—Married, excellent references; will go anywhere; Christian Scientist preferred. Box L-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or call LON. 5526.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BELMONT, MASS., High School girl desires position for the summer. Write Box V-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMPANION—If a lady living alone would like a refined elderly lady for companion, please write MISS I. POTTS, 4640 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

EXECUTIVE hotel housekeeper wishes permanent position as housekeeper-companion to gentleman or lady where help is kept; highest references; country preferred. Write Box R-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED teacher, 27, with business training; dependable, neat, ambitious; can drive, travel; secretary, typist, governess, tutor, etc. Harriet Sanborn, 67 Central St., Palmer, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER, unencumbered, drive car, will travel, wishes position of trust, capable of taking complete charge motherless home, where other servants are kept. Write Box A-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

REFINED lady wishes position, light house work or companion; unencumbered; good home appreciated; good references. MAin 2-6266, (Brooklyn, N. Y.).

RELIABLE, efficient young lady desires position as receptionist or hostess. Write Box F-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED—Position as companion to lady, free to travel; good home and travel expenses, no wages; good references. Write Box T-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SLIP COVERS

TAILORED to fit in smart fabrics; draperies, upholstery and repairs; reasonable. HOWARD K. HEATH, 123 West 64th St., N.Y.C. En 2-1560.

SUMMER HOMES

CAPE COD, W. Yarmouth, Mass.—4-room bungalow, screened porch on 2 sides; flowers, bathing. HEW. 10 Prescott St., Cambridge, Mass.; KIR. 6502. TRO. 9037.

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SUMMER RENTAL

SQUANTUM, MASS.—For rent, summer house, 1 min. from bathing beach; 6 rooms and bath, furnished, shade trees, screened porch, stove and gas range, set tub; until October, $250. 190 Bellevue Road, GRA. 3232-J. Call evenings.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

MAY FESTIVAL AND DANCE—10-piece dance orchestra; benefit of scholarship fund; May 24th, 8:30 P. M., A. W. A. Ballroom; tickets $1.10; by ROBERT MALONE CHORAL SOCIETY, 1106 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C.

TEA ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—Fully equipped tea-room, seating 40 or over; homelike atmosphere; low rent; accessible to motorists; option to buy or straight lease. Write Box H-23, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C.

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLYOKE, MASS.—Sublet furnished, for summer months, charming house, overlooking river, meadows, mountain ranges; ideal for couple seeking beauty, quiet; all modern conveniences; 3 bedrooms, garage, sleeping porch, gardens. D. J. LYNCH, 7 Bullard Ave.

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CHARLES W. ANTON—15 yrs. with Paine Furniture Co., Expert upholstering and cabinet making 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass Col. 3206

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. Co., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408 Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

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AWNINGS, shades, Venetian Blinds, screens; repairing, summer furniture; Norge products. HOME SPECIALTIES, Cen. New. (Mass.) 3900; Milford 1800; Fram 3131, Worcester 4-2897.

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

To Mother with Love
CHARMING DRESSES
in Half Sizes 16½ to 26½
Regulars 36 to 46
Kathryn's Fashion Shoppe
671 Mass. Ave. Arl. 1645, opp. Library

SPRING FLOWERS
Moderately Priced
ARL. 3090—3091
G. O. ANDERSON
901 MASS. AVE., ARLINGTON, MASS.
Mystic 0600 242 High St., Medford
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere

The New 1938
FORD-V-EIGHT
can be bought for $25 per month plus usual down payment.
CHARLES B. PERHAM, Inc.
295 BROADWAY TEL. ARL. 2433

COLONIAL MOTORS INC.
OLDSMOBILE
745 Mass. Ave., Arlington, Mass.
For Super Service phone Arl. 5600
The oldest and best equipped Service Station in Arlington

Lawn and Garden
Supplies
Seeds—Fertilizers
Tools
R. W. Shattuck & Co., Inc.
Hardware—Paints—Kitchen Ware
444-48 Mass. Ave. Arlington Center

DON'T FORGET MOTHER
on
Mother's Day
Sunday, May 8
She loves Witherell's Candy
Special Wrap from 60c up
Witherell's Glass House Goodies
683 MASS. AVE. ARL. 4472

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SPECIALIZING IN
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and Hairdressing
TEL. LIBERTY 2759
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PACKING MOVING
DUNN CO.
STORING SHIPPING
FIREPROOF STORAGE
48 Bromfield St. — HAN 0068 3000

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON—Dorchester

MOVING STEVES SERVICES SATISFY STORING
PACKING SHIPPING
NOBLE R. STEVES
Bonded Warehouseman
184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass.
ALbot 2400

BOSTON—Roxbury

Manufacturers and Renters of
Coats Gowns Aprons Towels
Federal National Linen Service Co.
Tel. 1310
HIGhlands 7330 COLUMBUS AV.
BOSTON, MASS.

BROCKTON

Storey & Co
MONTH END CLEARANCE IN ALL DEPTS.

Remember Mother Wherever She May Be
W. W. HATHAWAY
FLORIST
21 MAIN STREET TEL. 319
When time is short send flowers by wire. We cover the world with our membership.

Mother's Day Cards
BAILEY'S STATIONERY STORE
37 MAIN ST. BROCKTON-MASS
MAY BASKETS
Last Day Saturday
6 CU. FT. COLDSPOT ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR
$99.50
All White Kenmore Washer, $39.95
Available on terms.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
235 Main St., Brockton Call Brockton 1783

BROOKLINE

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Capital $1,000,000
Surplus .....$ 590,000
Offices
BROOKLINE FRANKLIN
CANTON NEEDHAM
DEDHAM STOUGHTON
QUINCY
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

BOYLSTON PHARMACY
823 Boylston St., Chestnut Hill
GIFTS for MOTHER'S DAY
Wrapped and Mailed
Popular Toiletries
Finest Chocolates
Delivery Serv. Longwood 4520

ALLSTON HAND LAUNDRY
Owned and Operated by Women
63 HARVARD AVE.
For Prompt Service ALLSTON
Call STAdium 0454

Chestnut Hill Esso Servicenter
Complete Service for Your Car on the Worcester Turnpike
"One Block Above Longwood
Benevolent Association" 8963

BANCROFT
CLEANERS . TAILORS . FURRIERS
Our fur storage service gives your furs the care they deserve. 2% of valuation.
CALL
ASPINWALL 8828
For Prompt Service
Main Office and Plant, 374 Boylston St.

CAMBRIDGE

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9 a. m.-12 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

KIR. 0735
HERSUM & CO. Inc.
LOCAL & LONG DISTANCE
PIANO & FURNITURE MOVING
BOSTON, CAMBRIDGE & BELMONT
846 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENT
MASS. AVENUE and HOLYOKE STREET

NORWEGIAN SARDINES
Telephone Your GROCERY ORDER and be sure to include BURNETT'S Pure VANILLA
GEORGE H. STOCKWELL
Groceries—Provisions
36 Brattle St. Kir. 7515
Attractive Display of Gifts at the
Agnes Eden Shop
Including
- Novelty Jewelry
- Hand Bags and
- Roseville Pottery

3 HUDSON STREET

HAYDEN, Incorporated
Formerly Fred Hayden
28 PALMER STREET TRO. 2506
HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing and Refinishing of Floors. Estimates Given.

Don't forget FLOWERS for MOTHER'S DAY, May 8, from
Kupersmith Florist
Tel. Kirkland 5442
17 Brattle St., near Harvard Square

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE
(Continued)

For Mother's Day
Whitman's Candy
Special Wrappings
$1.00 to $1.50 per lb.
Harvard Co-operative Society
HARVARD SQUARE

Summer Furniture
New Complete Line
At Special Introductory Prices
ANDERSON-RUFLE CO.
30 DUNSTER ST., HARVARD SQ.
Telephone TROwbridge 3344
Visit our conveniently located show room

The Brown Shop
Mother's Day Gifts
Hosiery—Handkerchiefs
Aprons—Neckwear—Underwear
Dresses—Scarfs—Bags, etc.
6 BRATTLE STREET TRO 8647

Ford
See the New 1938 Ford Now on Display
1937 Convertible Sedan. Very low mileage. Finish black. New-car guarantee. $695. See Mr. Briggs
Harvard Automobile Co.
1230 MASS. AVE. TRO. 9460

CONCORD

All Kinds of
SCREEN MATERIAL
Screen Doors
WILSON LUMBER CO.
Opp. B. & M. Depot Concord 290

DEDHAM—Westwood

High Street Market
Birdseye Fowl .....1.23 each
Birdseye Lima Beans ... 21c box
Birdseye Frosted Foods
695 High St., Westwood Tel. Ded. 2214
A. R. Meissner, Prop.

FITCHBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 1160
9 to 12 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED & WHITE
RED & WHITE PINEAPPLE
Golden Slices, large can..... 21c
Salad Sticks, can..... 17c
Juice, 46-ounce can..... 31c

Complete Line of Coats and Dresses for Women
Clothing and Furnishings for Men
BARNEY ROSEN
706 Main St. Tel. 3133
FITCHBURG COAL CO.
High Grade Coal, Coke and Fuel Oil
4 DAY STREET
Call 456 for Prompt Delivery

Lesure THE FLORIST
5 Putnam Street
Tel. 848
MAY BASKETS
Filled with our Cookies
makes an ideal gift for May Day
Penny Bryn Shoppe
558 MAIN STREET Tel. 1854

BEFORE BUYING—
Let us explain proven facts WHY
Norge
Rollator Refrigerator
gives more electric Cold, Economy and Service, at less cost.
RAND'S RADIO SHOP
111 MAIN STREET TEL. 3015-W

Greeting Cards and Gifts
for
Mother's Day, May 8
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
Jewelers 350 Main St. *Stationers*

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1938
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Mass.

HAVERHILL

Let Us Help You
with your "SPRING CLEANING" of Curtains, Rugs, Blankets at the
Individual Family Laundry
50 Middlesex Street, Bradford
RALPH E. DANIELS, Prop. Tel. 164

Philbrook-Mackenney Shop
INCORPORATED
Martha B. Mackenney, Mgr.
CORSETS—HOSIERY—LINGERIE
18 Merrimack Street Phone 1352

LORRAINE BOOT SHOP
27 MERRIMACK STREET
featuring
"FREEMAN SHOES"
for Men
"RED CROSS SHOES"
for Women
In White, Brown and White, Blues, Blacks and Browns. All style Heels. Sizes up to 10. 4A to EE.
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MASSACHUSETTS

HAVERHILL
(Continued)

QUALITY HARDWARE CO.
103 Merrimack Street Tel. 921
We carry a full line Garden and Lawn Seed, Fertilizers, Garden Tools, Lawn Mowers, Garden Hose, Oil Cook Stoves, Ovens, Moore's Paint, Hardware, Tools, Asphalt Shingles, Roll Roofing, Wallpaper, Kitchen Ware, Cutlery.
GUARANTEE OF QUALITY AND PRICE
Should anything sold by us not prove satisfactory, we are ready and willing to exchange, or refund the money paid. Should you be able to buy for less anything sold by us, we are ready and willing to refund the difference.

HINGHAM

Thoughtful Gifts
for Mother's Day
PERFUMES STATIONERY
CANDIES NUTS
DYKEMAN'S DRUG STORE
HING. 0360

HOLBROOK

CHEVROLET ■ OLDSMOBILE
HAMILTON'S GARAGE
PHONE RANDOLPH 0209
Cor. Plymouth and Weymouth Sts.

HOLYOKE

WILBUR COON SHOES
For smart women on their feet all day, school teachers, business and professional women, society women . . . COON SHOES offer the utmost in comfort without sacrificing one bit of fashion.
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET

LAWRENCE

Storewide Month-End Sale
Savings in all departments
Cherry & Webb's

Your Mother's Favorite Flowers
Will Give Her Happiness on
MOTHER'S DAY
Swan-Dobson Floral Co.
107 PLEASANT STREET
METHUEN, MASS. TEL. 23310
Member F. T. D.

LEXINGTON

Don't Forget Mother on Mother's Day, May 8
The Friendly Store
THEATRE PHARMACY, Inc.
1792 MASS AVE., TEL. LEX. 0064

Spring and Summer
DRESSES, COATS, SUITS
Sizes 14 to 46
We carry the Hubrite Informal Dresses, Vanity Fair Hosiery and Underwear, Gloves, Bags, Neckwear, Handkerchiefs.
Mrs. Maclean's Specialty Shop
1839 Mass. Ave., Opp. Arcade

LOWELL

The choice of thrifty families everywhere
ELECTROLUX
The GAS Refrigerator
. . It Saves You More
LOWELL GAS CO.

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
Basement Opportunity Days
Thursday—Friday—Saturday
Hundreds of Values in Wearables and Household Articles
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 135 Tel. 4940

E. A. Wilson Co.
There Is No Substitute for
CHERRY & WEBB'S
Cold Storage for Your Furs.
Our Bonded Messenger Will Call
Phone 1021
None Too Soon to Select Mother's Gift for
Mother's Day, May 8th
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
DONALDSON'S
75 MERRIMACK STREET

LYNN

MAY SALES
Pardon our rushing the season . . . starting the May Sales early.
A great store-wide event which affords rare opportunities to save on reliable merchandise.
T. W. ROGERS CO
DEPARTMENT STORE—UNION ST.
Paper and ink make millions think — *Use Modern Printcraft!*
★
Jackson and Phillips, Inc.
515 Washington St., Lynn • Breakers 4956

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN
(Continued)

Men's and Young Men's
SUITS
Regular at $30 and $35. All Wool Worsteds and Wool Cheviots. Many with two trousers.
OUR 39th ANNIVERSARY SPECIAL
$23.50
Goddard Bros
MARKET STREET BREAKERS 3737

SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL INC.
Breakers 3400
Let the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL!

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 1107

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Melrose 1097-R 9 to 12 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

S. S. Porter
Incorporated
Electricians for over 35 years
Established 1899 498 MAIN STREET Tel. 0066

ANDREWS MARKET
Groceries and Provisions
510 MAIN ST. Tel. Mel. 4200-1-2-3

F. A. Pratt Co.
(W. H. Fellows, Prop.)
Established 1890
Furniture and Piano Movers
Local and Long Distance
All Goods Insured in Transit
Res.: 39 Winthrop Street Tel. 2447
Office: 6 Eastman Place Tel. 1016

Purr-fect HOME HEATING HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood's DUTCHLAND
TURNPIKE—SAUGUS
Featuring
Breakfasts—Dinners—Luncheons
35c up
8 A. M.—1 A. M. DAILY
"A Friendly Place to Dine"

French Doll Beauty Shoppe
Solicits Your Patronage
Marcels 50c; Finger Waves 50c
Shampoos 50c and 75c
PERMANENT WAVES
Realistic and Eugene
Special attention given to white hair.
58 ESSEX STREET MEL. 4010

NEEDHAM

Your car must be
INSPECTED During May
Official Station No. 11403
Chapel Street Garage
NEEDHAM 0647
JASPER C. WARWICK
Formerly with Jordan Marsh Co.
Upholstering
Cabinet Work and Refinishing
Mattresses and Cushions Made Over
Window Shades Venetian Blinds
Linoleum Estimates Free
114 NEWELL AVE. Need. 1843-W

Oil Burners
Fuel Oil Range Oil
New England Coke
'blue coal'
WILLETT & CHADWICK COAL CO.
Highland Avenue Need. 0810-1618

NEW BEDFORD

HAWES ELECTRIC CO.
592 PLEASANT STREET
General Electric Refrigerators and General Electric Appliances

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk Luncheon Dinner
Buttermilk Afternoon Tea
Heavy Cream Fancy Pastries
Ice Cream Schrafft's Candies

GEORGE E. TRIPP
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Vans Disinfected After Each Moving
276 ELM STREET TEL. 6560

William A. Bassett Co.
1023 Purchase St. Phones 611 and 612
Shad, Herring, Fresh Salmon, Smelt, Halibut, Live and Boiled Lobsters

OREGON DYE HOUSE
1852 Purchase St. Tel. 8671
Also 664 Pleasant Street
Opposite Municipal Lot
Tel. 213

Visit
H. S. HUTCHINSON'S BOOKSTORE
for your
Cards for Mother's Day
Sunday, May 8th
222 UNION STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD
(Continued)

THE PRINT SHOP
Cards for Mother's Day
Sunday, May 8th
586 Pleasant St., Cushing Bldg.
OPP. LIBRARY

Willey's Inc.
566 PLEASANT STREET
Distinctive Apparel for Women and Misses

Perry THE FLORIST
Flowers for Mother's Day
Sunday, May 8th
72 Spring St., next west Y. W. C. A.

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Cen. 2841-J 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sherwin-Williams Products
The Paint Shop
Painters and Decorators
Wallpapers
Painters' Supplies
288 Center Street Newton No. 8480

FLORENCE E. RAND
HAT SHOPS

Handbags and Hosiery at Newton
433 CENTRE ST. Cen. New. 4914-M
Gowns at Brookline
1391 Beacon St. Bea. 2092

NEWTON—Auburndale

Member F. T. D. A.
Riggs FLOWER SHOP
Mother's Day
FLOWERS
CORSAGES
2098 Commonwealth Ave. W. N. 1271
Our Only Place of Business

NEWTON CENTER

J. H. Chandler & Son, Inc.
796 Beacon Street Cen. New. 4000
GARDEN SUPPLIES
Seeds—Fertilizers—Tools
Headquarters for Loma

You Can't Beat A **NASH** THE GREAT INDEPENDENT
The Really Fine Car That Sells for Less Than $1000
AUGUST OSTERLUND, Inc.
724 Beacon St. Cen. New. 2660
Serving Newton Motorists Since 1919

Geneva Leavitt
46 LANGLEY RD.

Full Line of Summer Dresses
Moderately Priced

Most of the Things You Need
HUNTER'S
1207 Centre St. Cen. New. 0609-M
MOTHER'S DAY SUGGESTIONS
Gloves—Hosiery
Dresses
Greeting Cards

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

Highland Dry Goods
43 LINCOLN STREET
BERKSHIRE STOCKINGS
Look Sheer! Wear Longer!
For Daytime and Evening Wear
79c, $1, $1.49
FOR MOTHER

NEWTONVILLE

Paramount Market
INCORPORATED
Tel. New. No. 8260 for the World's Finest Foods at Popular Prices
319 WALNUT STREET

Insurance
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 Austin St.
New No. 7304

"A Shade Better"
Newton Awning Co.
Manufacturers of
AWNINGS
WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
SCREENS
861-865 Washington Street
New No. 4853

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

NEWTON FLOWER SHOP
IN THE HEART OF THE NEWTONS In Both Location and Merit
We Would Appreciate Early Orders for MOTHER'S DAY
323 WALNUT ST. NEWTONVILLE, MASS.
Open evenings, Sundays and holidays
PHONE—NEWTON NORTH 2900

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Newton North 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

MASSACHUSETTS

WEST NEWTON

WEST NEWTON SQ. WES. NEW. 2300
Serving All the Newtons
Wellesley Weston
Wearing Apparel Footwear
Sportswear

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.
Moths Don't Forget, Why Should You?
COLD STORAGE
Furs or Woolen Garments
2% Fair Valuation with Minimum Charge

A-B-C
DRY CLEANERS, Inc.
WEST NEWTON 2600
We do not solicit by telephone

NORWOOD

ARTHUR J. FORREST
Petroleum Products
Distributors of Colonial Beacon "ESSO" Products
Fuel and Range Oil
Oil Burners
DELCO Heating Equipment
(General Motors Product)
Dedham 0807 Norwood 1445—1446

PITTSFIELD

Beautiful Cut Flowers and Plants for Mother's Day

Engelmann Florists Inc.
14 SOUTH STREET

Smith Brothers
COAL AND OIL COMPANY
INCORPORATED
172 West Street Tel. 7396

Dodge and Plymouth Cars
Dependable Used Cars
SALES AND SERVICE
SHAPIRO MOTORS
MR. FOSTER, Manager
Dial 8235 631 North St. Open Evenings

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
$1.00 Opens an Account
24 NORTH STREET

Quaker Lace Table Covers
New Designs
$3.98 to $12.50
BATCHELDER'S
83 East Street Opp. Court House

Flowers for Mother's Day
The Flower Shop
88 NORTH STREET

The Tavern Coffee Shop
Well Cooked Food at Reasonable Prices. Open Daily From 7 a. m. to 8 p. m.
WE SERVE POSTUM
140 South Street

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
Superior Dairy Products
Milk, Cream, and Delicia Ice Cream
Tel. 2-1561 Frank A. Carroll, Mgr.

The **AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK** OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Granite 3337-M 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Tel. Granite 8569 Bonded
QUINCY FUR SHOP
Furs Exclusively
Remodeling Repairing Relining
Cold Storage 2% of Valuation
1249 Hancock Street

HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges, Washers and Ironers, Cleaners, Sun Lamps
Radio Service on All Makes
1577 HANCOCK STREET

Garden Supplies
Pittsburgh Paints
Sporting Goods
WESTLAND'S
1555 Hancock Street

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY
(Continued)

FURS STORED
Cleaned. Repaired. De-Mothed. Insured
OLD COLONY
LAUNDERERS CLEANSERS
PRES. 5000

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
FOY'S MARKETS, Inc.
The Quincy Family Market Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

H. A. FRINK CO.
7 Cliveden Street
Mother's Day Cards
Mother's Day Is May 8

REMEMBER
MOTHER'S DAY
Sunday, May 8th
THE "REMICK WAY"!
REMICK'S

READING

TOWN OF READING, MASS.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
Dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the Home
565 Main Street Tel. Reading 1340

48 HOUR Finished Laundry Service
20 lbs. for $2.00
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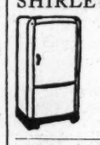
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ENGLAND

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(Continued)

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AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY Sir HERBERT BARKER
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Quality—Value—Service

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Made to our own specification of pure Egyptian Cotton, bleached white and offered at keenest prices.
SHINNERS LTD
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DIAMOND MERCHANTS JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Miss Pinkerton's Call

A Story for Children

Polly stood before the looking-glass and laughed aloud. Only a few minutes ago and she was Polly. Now she was Miss Pinkerton—not really Miss Pinkerton, of course, but dressed up in Miss Pinkerton's clothes, long skirt, tight jacket and high hat with a veil.

She was going calling on the Wicketys where Miss Pinkerton often called. Just now Miss Pinkerton was up in her room correcting papers. Miss Pinkerton had many papers to correct, spelling papers and arithmetic papers. Miss Pinkerton taught school.

Polly turned away from the mirror and opened the door. No one was in sight the whole length of Brickety Walk, and away at the other end of it the Wicketys lived. Polly gathered her long skirt about her and walked primly holding her curly head high. She passed the brick wall and the hawthorn hedge. She passed the white house where Mr. Flummery lived with sixteen cats, and all the other houses along Brickety Walk, and came at last to the green door of the Wicketys' house. The green door had a brass knocker but it was too high for Polly to reach so she rapped instead.

Mrs. Wickety opened the door. Mrs. Wickety stared. Mrs. Wickety's eyes twinkled. "Why, why, why," she said, "if it isn't Miss Pinkerton!"

"How do you do," Polly answered. "I finished correcting my papers so I thought I would make you a call."

"Come in," Mrs. Wickety said. "I'm glad to see you, Miss Pinkerton." She led Polly into the library where Mr. Wickety sat reading a big book, and close beside him on a cricket was Winnie Wickety, his daughter.

"Mr. Wickety," Mrs. Wickety said, "Miss Pinkerton has come to call."

Mr. Wickety put down his big book and stood up.

"How do you do, Miss Pinkerton," he cried. "This is indeed a pleasure." He took Polly's wee hand in his big one and shook it heartily. Winnie, who sat on the cricket, giggled. Winnie went to school to Miss Pinkerton. Mr. Wickety said, "Winnie, where are your manners?"

At that, Winnie jumped up from the cricket, her eyes dancing with fun, and made a pretty curtsey.

"How do you do," Polly answered

"Miss Pinkerton," Mrs. Wickety said, "I went shopping this morning and I brought a present for you and one for Winnie and one for Polly. If you'll excuse me I'll go upstairs and get them."

Off she went and Mr. Wickety, Winnie, and Polly sat down around the hearth. No sooner were they seated than Mr. Wickety said:

"Miss Pinkerton, I would like to ask you a question." He leaned toward Polly. "Miss Pinkerton," he said, "will you tell me how to spell caterpillar?"

Polly's cheeks got pink. "I can spell cat," she said, and Winnie giggled.

"Dear me," said Mr. Wickety, "that won't do. Perhaps then you can tell me what four and six make?"

Polly's cheeks got red. "I can tell you what one and one make," she answered, and Winnie giggled.

Just then Mrs. Wickety came in with the presents. "Dear Miss Pinkerton," she said, "please accept this box of ginger. I know you like it."

Polly's cheeks got scarlet but she took the box and thanked Mrs. Wickety. Really she didn't like ginger at all. It bit her tongue. Really she liked bonbons.

"Now, Winnie," Mrs. Wickety went on, "I bought you a box of bonbons, and one for Polly, too, when she comes to see us."

Polly looked at Winnie's bonbons. Polly took a bite of the ginger. Ugh! It was strong. It nipped her tongue. Polly thought of the other box of bonbons, the box Mrs. Wickety had bought for her.

"Please," Polly cried, "I'm not Miss Pinkerton any more. I'm just Polly!"

Then they all laughed, Mr. Wickety loudest of all, and Polly took off her tight jacket and her long skirt and her hat with the veil while Mrs. Wickety hurried off to fetch her box of bonbons.

In Lighter Vein

The Office Boy Says:

A lot of movie stars clean up by using popular brands of toilet soap.

WPA Note

"Just what is a relief map, anyway?"

"Haven't you ever seen a map of the United States?"

Clipped Originals

Editor: "Miss Jones, get me a new pair of scissors—quick. How do you expect me to write my new jokes with dull ones?"—Bee-Hive.

Yours Truly

Dear Sir: Received yours of the tenth
And want to thank you for
The offer that you made us.
We are anxious to hear more.
Please write us all the details
And we'll hasten to reply.
(Of course I love you, darling,
But the boss was passing by).

"I got the map in a box of cracker jacks!"

Method

Office Boy: "A Mr. Mattingly to see you, sir."

Boss: "Find out which Mattingly it is. If it's Life Insurance Mattingly, tell him I don't want any today. If it's Automobile Mattingly, tell him the next installment isn't due on my car for another 10 days. What does this Mattingly look like?"

Office Boy: "He's got on golf togs."

Boss: "Why didn't you say so in the first place? Show him in, that's Golf Mattingly."

But it wasn't. It was Life Insurance Mattingly getting in at last! —Wall St. Journal.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

A quotation by Tolstoy on the subject of Peace forms the basis of today's cryptogram:

"TOLSYAB CBD ETSAD FLGCHYID, TIF CBDHD, JYSS OD IL KLHD THKYDA; TIF YE CBDHD THD IL THKYDA, NYLSDIDGD, LQQHDAAYLI, TIF FDQHYNTCYLI JYSS FYATQ-QDTH."

Fun With Fractions

Separate 28½ into 2 parts so that one shall exceed the other by 2¾.

A Word Study of "Nations"

This list of 10 "nations" is shared by a reader from Little Paxton, Hunts, England.

fascination	destruction
domination	inference
abomination	attraction
denomination	beginning
ruination	wandering
machination	naming
ratiocination	class
peregrination	plot
origination	aversion
nomination	mastery

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Honor

To be ambitious of true Honour, of the true Glory and Perfection of our natures, is the very principle and incentive of Virtue; but to be ambitious of titles, of place, of ceremonial respects and civil pageantry, is as vain and little as the things are which we court.—Sir Philip Sidney.

Small Talk in Mexico, D. F.

Monitor Camera Club From S. F. Warner, Forest Park, Ill.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Selling Tires

A young fellow attending a trade school, and needing a part-time job to help pay his expenses, developed an idea that has netted him a good profit.

He walked the streets about town, keeping his eyes open. Whenever he saw an automobile with worn tires he jotted down the license number. He soon had a list of 50 cars. He secured a license directory and looked up each one of the numbers, and thus secured the name of each car owner. Then he explained to a tire dealer that he had a prospect for tire sales and explained his method. The tire dealer sent a salesman to each of the addresses and sold tires to many of them.

The young man received a commission on each sale. On the first 50 cars he received $12. And he has been doing better since then.—G. J. G., Represa, Calif.

Odds and Ends

Homes of Steel

Steel houses are gaining popularity on the Pacific Coast.

Scotland's Largest

Glasgow is the second largest city in Great Britain, with a population of more than 1,100,000.

Foreign Cars

Only about 1,000 foreign-made automobiles are imported into the United States in a year.

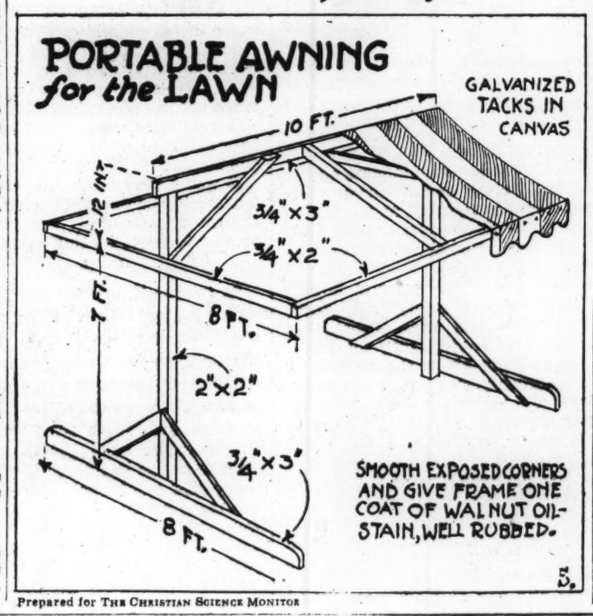
For Better Furs

The four main enemies of fine furs, a furrier recently told a home economics group, are these: heat, moisture, friction, and moths.

Quotation for Today

HAPPINESS is no other than soundness and perfection of mind.—ANTONINUS.

Make It Yourself



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Desert Island

A game that tests the common sense of the players is Desert Island.

Select a leader, who starts the game by asking each player to think about being marooned on a desert island, and then inquires: "What five books would you like to have with you?"

In his second trip round the group of players the leader asks, "Name five persons you would like for companions."

Next, the leader asks for five vegetables, then five utensils, and then five miscellaneous articles.

This will bring out the queerest answers, for the players will include hobbies and personal preferences.

Sometimes players do not answer aloud, but make out lists. These can be read, and each player may be allowed one guess as to who wrote the list. After a few times, almost every player is rejoicing in showing how much common sense he displays.—E. M. M., Hamden, Conn.

Brevities

Washington Post: The height of something or other: A radio comedian perfecting the timing, to a split second, on a joke that's 100 years old.

Washington Post: Depressions and recessions stop many wheels from turning, but not those equipped with rubber tires.

Humorist: "The modern girl's hair looks like a mop," says a writer. But she doesn't worry. She probably doesn't even know what a mop looks like.

Did You Ever Wonder

How the Heat of Stars Is Measured?

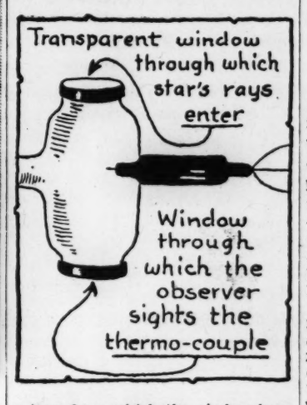
Books and articles on astronomy sometimes give the temperatures of the sun and various stars. Since these celestial bodies are millions, and in some cases billions, of miles away, you may have wondered how the heat of such distant objects could be measured.

The heat of stars is measured by means of a thermoelectric-couple, or thermocouple as it is sometimes called, and a very delicate galvanometer.

A thermocouple consists of a junction of two wires of different metal alloys. When the junction is heated, a tiny electric current is set flowing through the wires.

In the thermocouple used for measuring star heat, the wires are not much more than 1-1000 of an inch in diameter; and two junctions are used, so arranged that shifting the star's image from one to the other reverses the current and doubles the effect.

The star's rays, passing through a transparent window into a receiver, from which the air has been practically exhausted, fall on one of the junctions in the thermocouple. The heat from the star raises the temperature of the junction, setting up a current of electricity, which is measured by the galvanometer.



Betelgeuse, which sends us more heat than any other star, raises the temperature of the thermocouple less than 1-60 of a degree, setting up a current of 1-7,000,000 part of an ampere; but the galvanometer is so sensitive that the recording spot of light swings through 18 inches.

Heat sent out by the stars is not proportional to their brightness, for we cannot see heat. The white, yellowish white, and bluish stars send heat more nearly proportionable to their brilliance than do the yellowish and red-colored stars, which fact corresponds to the amount of light received from common electric lamps in relation to their color and heat.—W. P. Keasbey.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

David's "Ferry Boat"

We are informed in the 19th chapter of Second Samuel that after the passing of Absalom and the suppression of the rebellion which he had fostered, the men of Judah agreed unanimously to request the return to Jerusalem of King David, who some time previously had been forced to abdicate in favor of his son (verse 14). David at this time was in the territory known as Gilead; and when in his advance toward Jerusalem he reached the river Jordan, "there went over a ferry boat to carry over the king's household, and to do what he thought good" (verse 18.)

The word rendered "ferry boat" in our Common Version of this passage is *"abharah,"* which is now commonly considered to mean "ford" (cf. Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon, p. 720), coming as it does from *"abhar,"* "to cross," and on this view the sense would be rather "and they crossed the ford."

Reward for Kindness

West Mansfield, Mass.

A young man and his wife had moved from the city to a small farm in the hills. As was the case with many others, the business recession had meant the loss of his position. John and Mary both loved the country, and before they used up their small reserve, they decided to make the move which they had dreamed about and discussed even before the business system seemed to be upset.

They raised big gardens and sold fresh fruits and vegetables to the summer people. Two cows and a flock of chickens added to their income. They tried to grow most of their food. John cut wood in the winter to sell in the summer.

Bird study was their hobby. John and Mary used some of their corn and oats to feed the birds in the winter. He established several bird-feeding stations on his farm. Several neighbors shook their heads tolerantly and said that the couple were more concerned with feeding the birds than with feeding themselves.

Then a big businessman bought a large farm near by. Conservation of natural resources was his hobby; he loved birds, animals, and trees. He dedicated his farm as a sanctuary, and inquired of the town officials about a man to feed the birds and animals during the winter months when he had to be in the city.

John's name was mentioned. "He and his wife would go hungry themselves to see that the birds were fed," said one.

"That's the kind of people I want," was the answer.

The result was that John secured a position at $50 a month from December to April to attend to the feeding stations on the large farm. The winter time had been the hardest part of the year for John and Mary, financially.

"Kindness does pay," said Mary. "Now we can feed more birds on our own farm, and it will be easier for us, also."

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Informal Procedure

Question: Should a record of the proceedings during "informal consideration" be entered in the minutes?

Answer: Informal consideration is simply an agreement that there shall be no restriction on the number of times a member may speak to a pending question or its amendments. It is simpler than "resolving the assembly into a committee of the whole" (Robert's Rules of Order, pages 229-233) or considering the question "as if in committee of the whole" (ibid., pages 233-234); and on ordinary questions, where freedom of debate is the only end sought, it is better adapted to small societies.

In considering a question which includes many sections, it is sometimes more convenient to work out the details and agree on changes desired in "committee of the whole" or "as if in committee of the whole" and recommend the changes en masse to the assembly in regular session, which may then adopt them in one motion. In such event, the only record in the minutes is the chairman's report to the assembly and the action taken on it in regular session.

In informal consideration, however, the informality applies only to the consideration, not to the action. Robert's Rules of Order, page 235, says: "While the consideration of the main question and its amendments is informal, all votes are formal, the informality applying only to the number of speeches in debate." During informal consideration, action on an amendment to the main motion is final, and is recorded in the minutes. Also, action taken on the main question is final, is recorded in the minutes, and the informal consideration ceases.

Culture

Culture is the passion for sweetness and light; and (what is more) the passion for making them prevail.—Matthew Arnold.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Abolish the false doctrine, and there will be no more armies; and if there are no more armies, violence, oppression, and deprivation will disappear."

Fun With Fractions: 18⅝ and 13⅜.

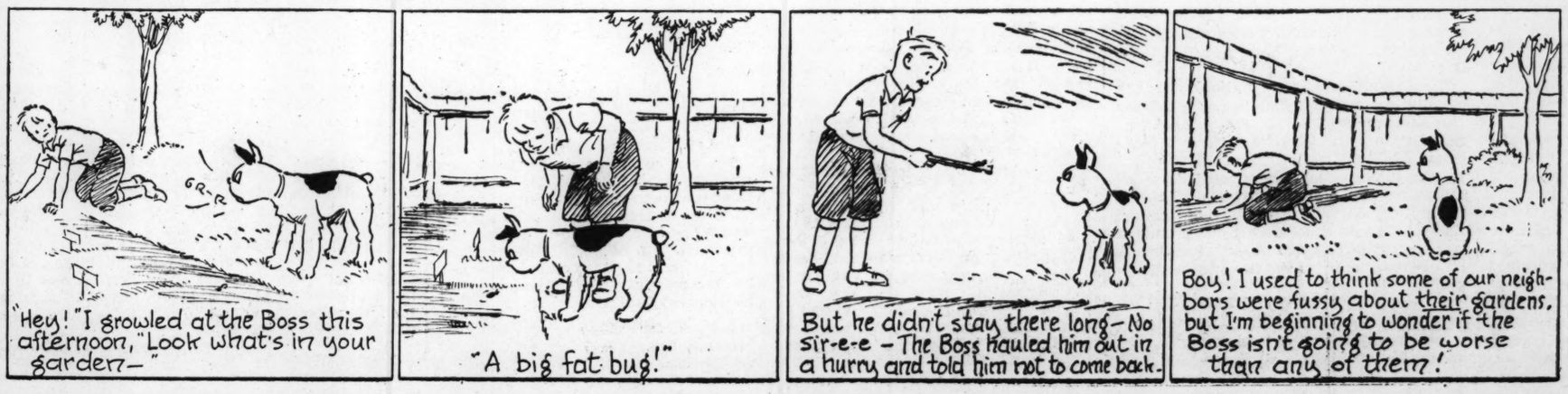
A Word Study of "Nations": Fascination—attraction; domination—mastery; abomination—aversion; denomination—class; ruination—destruction; machination—plot; ratiocination—inference; peregrination—wandering; origination—beginning; nomination—naming.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Ah, Spring*

By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Strictly Private*

By CARMACK


GR-R
"Hey!" I growled at the Boss this afternoon, "Look what's in your garden—"
"A big fat bug!"
But he didn't stay there long—No sir-e-e—The Boss hauled him out in a hurry and told him not to come back.
Boy! I used to think some of our neighbors were fussy about their gardens, but I'm beginning to wonder if the Boss isn't going to be worse than any of them!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Free People and Free Press

THE freedom of the press is too often defended by its violators. In Paul Bellamy's address to The Associated Press, important extracts from which are published on this page today, it was defended by one of its distinguished practitioners. We commend Mr. Bellamy's remarks. It cannot be too widely understood that freedom of the press was written into the American Constitution neither for the convenience nor the commerce of newspaper editors. It is written into the American Constitution as the possession of a free people and its purpose is to preserve the free processes of democratic government. It is a great trust, which all newspapers need to administer more faithfully and which a free people need to protect ever more vigorously, in order that their freedom—not merely the newspapers' freedom—shall not perish.

Britain and France

STRESS on the warlike aspects of the British-French conversations in London could all too easily overshadow their less alarming and possibly more significant aspects. Plans to co-operate in the air and on the sea conjure up nightmares of mass destruction. The publicity given to this phase of the discussion may have its diplomatic value—with Reichsführer Hitler's visit to Rome only a few days in the future. But—and without underestimating the dangers to peace which vast war preparations indicate—it needs to be pointed out that British-French strategy at this moment is not simply military but economic.

The friction between the German and the Czechoslovakian governments is Europe's greatest danger at the moment. Ever since the Austrian annexation it has been recognized that Czechoslovakia is extremely vulnerable to German pressure—not so immediately vulnerable, perhaps, to German military might as to economic pressure from the Reich. Back of the Sudeten German problem the investigator into Czechoslovakian affairs discovers not only racial difference but economic differences. They are differences which have been aggravated by the Prague Government's policy of aiding farmers at the expense of industrialists—a policy which has hit the Sudeten districts because it has tended to restrict export markets on which these sections must depend.

The British-French talks reportedly have envisaged a plan whereby France—financed in large measure with British money—would make heavy purchases in Czechoslovakia. These purchases would have a dual purpose: on the one hand to build up in France reserves of materials necessary in war time, and on the other to strengthen the Czechoslovakian economy against pressures which may be increasingly exerted against it.

Such economic aid may make possible not only greater resistance to German economic inroads in Central Europe but also an adjustment of Czechoslovakian business which will bring more prosperity to the Sudeten Germans. This, coupled with the new concessions promised by President Beneš in a memorandum to London since the British-French discussions started, may go a long way toward averting that much-feared "explosion."

It is significant that while the British-French discussions are reported as sealing a military alliance, there has been made clear no definite joint policy on Czechoslovakia except this of strengthening that country economically. Britain has still kept clear of commitments to go to Czechoslovakia's aid in case of attack, recognizing, no doubt, that in that case the Slavic state could not be saved except at the price of general war.

But it is possible that a constructive policy of strengthening Czechoslovakia from within may prove to be a road away from war, and at the same time may save that democracy for Europe since at the moment the greatest dangers to the continued existence of Czechoslovakia appear to be developing within.

Britain Never Shall Be Waves!

THERE is a rumor that Britain is sinking—at the rate of one inch every five years. Neptune is an obstinate old fellow, as Canute found out, but it is unlikely that Britannia will be much alarmed at his new threat, nor imagine that what she has long defended against the might of the world she must now yield to the main. She may give Neptune his inch, but he would be foolish to take it as a knell of her hopes for the future. Besides which, it is unthinkable that he really intends to waive the rules of the gentleman's agreement by which it is understood that she rules the waves.

Nevertheless, apart from any far-reaching and sinister design, he has, like the rest of his peers, his capricious fits; and if we may judge from the recent inundations on the Norfolk coast, Campbell was a singularly unwise counselor, when he remarked, "Britannia needs no bulwarks." The local Catchment Board is definitely post-Canute in its theories, and contemplate spending between quarter and half a million pounds on the defense of a twelve-mile stretch of their shore.

The La Follette Program

WHAT kind of a way is this to cook up a political party? The most familiar recipe is to throw together a program which attempts to satisfy every variety of discontent and every desire of selfish gain. But look what the La Follette brothers have done in launching the National Progressive Party. They seem to have left out the vitriol of denunciation, to have forgotten even to view with alarm.

And as for promises to give something to those who have votes, look at this: "We flatly oppose every form of coddling or spoon-feeding the American people." And to make it worse they are specific about the groups that have the votes—"whether it be those on relief—whether it be farmers or workers—whether it be business or industry." By all the old—and new—concepts of practical politics that is like daring people to vote for you. But somehow we believe the American people are going to like it.

In several other respects the program challenges self-interest and prejudice. It may turn many away. But its simplicity and courage will win many. Most of all its forthright: "We shall use the power of these United States to restore to every American the opportunity to help himself. After that he can sink or swim." The chance to swim—that is the "American dream" in simplest terms.

There are parts of the program which must be seriously questioned. The complex interplay of social and political forces may thwart the La Follettes' new party. Personal ambitions may wreck it. But the idea that the American people by democratic and constitutional means can adjust their national economy so as to realize more nearly the potential national income and give every man an opportunity to work for a better life—this idea will go on.

Economizing Upward

WHILE opinion at large in the United States, if one can judge by usual criteria, is skeptical if not hostile toward the spending-for-recovery program, a group of congressional leaders tentatively agree not on reduction but on increase in the total by providing for $60,000,000 instead of $25,000,000 worth of federal buildings. The larger figure, it is said, will permit construction of two post offices in almost every one of the 435 congressional districts and to that extent may sweeten the chances of passage for the whole program. The $25,000,000 item was one that was open to question in the first instance. Congressmen might well be reminded that the function most needed of them is to scrutinize and pare down appropriations where possible rather than to increase them.

When Politicians Fall Out

POLITICS in Pennsylvania has never been a dainty business. The state that produced Matt Quay, Boies Penrose and William J. Vare has long had a strong element of downrightness in the quest for its official positions and their sometimes unofficial perquisites. There may be some who thought this had all changed to sweetness and light when Democratic candidates swept the old Republican machine into oblivion in 1934 and when Joseph F. Guffey became United States Senator from the Keystone State with George H. Earle as its Governor.

There may be some, including Messrs. Guffey and Earle, who endeavor to cling to this idyllic picture of things, but it becomes increasingly difficult since Senator Guffey and Governor Earle are now on opposite sides of the political fence in the Democratic primary with a particularly unkind and unruly third party between them. This third party is Charles J. Margiotti, candidate for nomination for Governor and, until Thursday, Attorney General under Governor Earle.

Mr. Margiotti has charged that Governor Earle received a $30,000 loan from Matthew H. McCloskey, a Philadelphia political leader and builder to whom state contracts were later awarded. He is following up with other unpleasant charges about an alleged "kickback" in architect's fees and payment for passage of beer legislation. Mr. McCloskey incidentally is an example of how politics may rise above party, for he was a Republican during many years when that was a recommendation to a contractor and succeeded in swinging large blocks of the old Vare machine into the Guffey organization before he and Governor Earle deserted their liege lord.

The result is a rosy outlook for the Republican Party in the State, whatever the shortcomings of its own candidates, Senator James J. Davis and former Governor Gifford Pinchot. It stands to profit by the maxim that when politicians fall out citizens get a chance to learn what has been going on. The fruits of one change, however, show that more than merely a transfer from one machine to another is requisite to improve the flavor of a state's politics.

SOON NOW straw hats will show which way the wind is blowing.

World Without Insects?

MY NEIGHBOR Jones sat on his porch on a hot summer's evening, fuming. With one hand he mopped his brow; with the other he flailed the air with vicious swings of a fly-swatter. His elusive targets were mosquitoes.

"Oh, for a world without insects," he moaned across the driveway to me. "Why do we have to be bothered with such pests? All they do is worry the rest of us trying to make the world go around—man, bird, and beast."

"There's a place for all these creatures," I replied with a phrase not original with me but one I have always liked.

"You've got to show me," replied Jones.

Well, he had me stumped for a moment, until I thought of an article on insects by a noted entomologist of my alma mater, Dr. H. B. Hungerford of the University of Kansas. I went home and found it, reread it, and finally was loaded for Jones. The next night I strolled over to his porch.

"You'd like to see a world without insects," I began. "Well, if there were no insects, what would you eat?"

"Why—er—what I eat now," he retorted. "What's that got to do with it?"

"Plenty," I answered. "You'd get along, you'd have food, but you'd hunger for a lot of the things you now enjoy. You'd have no potatoes, and how you'd miss them! There would be no tomatoes, cucumbers, melons, cabbage or other plants of its family, apples, pears, peaches, plums, figs, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, mulberries, grapes; no oranges or related fruits; no maple sugar and no honey. All these plants are pollinated by insects."

* * *

By that time I had Jones wavering. "I never thought of it in that way," he mused.

I had the advantage, so I pressed it.

"You'd be badly off for clothes, too. There would be no cotton, no silk, no linen (because no flax). We would still have woolens, but woolen shirts and underwear are not the most comfortable things in the world. We would still have skins of some fur-bearing animals but not all of them—those that live on insects. We would still have some of the products cooked up by the chemists, but they, too, would be handicapped by lack of the insect-pollinated plants."

"Well, well!" interrupted a marveling Jones.

I was not to be stopped.

"And I don't know how you'd go to work in the morning, for it's a long walk in from this suburb. You wouldn't be driving, for very probably there never would have been an automobile industry. Automobiles need rubber tires and there wouldn't be any rubber—for tires, raincoats, overshoes or anything else. The rubber tree has to be cross pollinated by insects."

* * *

By that time Jones was hanging on the ropes. "Well, I could sit at home and admire my flowers, anyway," he gasped.

I hated to disillusion him on that part, but I had to. I quoted Dr. Hungerford directly:

"Would there be any colorful flowers in all this world? I doubt it. All those gorgeous colors and sweet odors that nature has contrived to lure the insect visitors and bring about the fertility of the plant through cross pollination would be useless and would not exist. Certainly the marvelous and ingenious shapes of the iris flower, the orchids, the milkweeds, the salvias, the obelias, the petunias, the honeysuckles, and a host of others would never have developed. With many of our shade trees gone—leaving the evergreens, of course, and some others—without the inspiration and pleasure of our flower gardens, without the birds and gay butterflies to delight our leisure time afield, with a drab world this would be to many of us!"

Jones gazed at me in awe. "You win," he said. "I never dreamed insects were of such value to us. But (swish!) I still don't like mosquitoes!"

C. L. S.

Ready for Another Test

Fences

IT SEEMS there is a difference of opinion about the type of fence to be used around the White House back yard, to replace a four-foot barrier which was built in 1872. The Park Service in Washington, which looks out for such things, wants one type of fence; some individuals and groups want another. The Secret Service says there's got to be a fence—and quickly, whatever the type, because it is needed to keep prowlers out of the White House back yard.

I remember being an onlooker at a series of family sessions about a type of fence to be used at the place in the country. Like all such minor tempests—and perhaps this includes the current one in Washington—a solution was found which was comically simple. It had been the best thing to do all the time—only no one stopped to realize it.

It was a time when the whole idea of fencing in spaces was receiving the concentrated attention of people who wanted to make fencing to sell.

* * *

As I recall it, my father's first contact with the possibility of buying ready-made fence was had on a train, coming up the Connecticut Valley from New York. Customarily he took a night train out of New York, which brought him to the junction across the river very early in the morning. Most people would have slept until the last instant, trusting that the porter would wake them up before the train pulled out. But my father always waked up before anyone else, wherever he was. And so, apparently, he was sitting in the seat at the end of the sleeping car reserved for the porter, an hour or so before the train reached the junction. And there a salesman found him—a salesman for a firm which made fencing to sell. With the result that long before breakfast time everyone in the household knew about a wonderful new type of cedar fencing, which was artistic, would last a lifetime, and, in general, be just the thing.

My mother did not rush into things or enthusiasms pell-mell. And she said mildly, looking over his shoulder at all the advertising matter the salesman had loaded my father down with, "But we have wood here—even cedar—on the place, to make fencing with."

* * *

My father knew that.

"I know, I know," he said, impatiently. "But this—it doesn't cost a great deal, and it is very decorative—and, well—somehow it strikes my eye." That was what he said, a little hesitantly, when he wanted to buy something which was—well, mildly extravagant.

My mother said no more for a few days.

Every time anyone sat down on the porch overlooking the purple chain of the faraway hills, the question of the fencing somehow crept into the talk. If my mother came out on the porch in the late morning to shell the peas that were for lunch—because she was the kind of person who liked to busy her hands with something whenever she sat down—my father would look at her—a little doubtfully, at times—and murmur, "Now about that fence. . . ."

Sometimes she managed to change the subject. Sometimes she let him discuss it. But she was very clever about never letting an actual solution approach.

Several weeks passed. The subject of the cedar fencing came less and less into casual conversations. And then, one evening at dusk, when the whippoorwills were just beginning to sing in the woods, and the sound of the brook, far below in the glen, was a clear and perfect song, and the evening star stood forth suddenly in the darkening arch of the sky, my father said casually, "I'm going to take the horse tomorrow morning at five and ride up to Lawson's house."

"Are you?" my mother said, gently. She was used to his getting up early to ride horseback. He used a wonderful, high-pummeled Civil War saddle, unless he was going to let me go along, in which case he took an English saddle, and let me have the big one, as being safer for my bulk, which was disproportionate to the size of the horse I rode anyway.

"Yes. Do you want to go with me?" he said to me.

* * *

I hated getting up early in the morning, but I liked riding with him, and I liked going to Lawson's house, and the two almost compensated me for having to pry my eyes open, and dress and wash my face at so unearthly an hour. . . .

"Yes I do, thank you," I said. I knew that my father used his early morning rides for reflection, and I felt privileged if he let me go along.

"What are you going to see Lawson for?" my mother said.

"Well, I went through the woods this afternoon and marked some trees. I want him to come and cut them. Maybe he'll be able to do it tomorrow. It won't take him more than an afternoon."

"What kind of wood?" my mother said, although, from looking at her, I knew—by an expression I could always identify—that there was no need for him to answer, for she already knew.

"Cedar," my father said.

"Cedar?" she said, watching a little light that suddenly shone forth, far across the river, among the foothills.

"Yes. I've decided that the best thing to put around that space over by the study—" he had a study in the woods, where he wrote sermons, and difficult chapters of a new book—"is cedar fencing. And we've got plenty of cedar to use. It's nice, to be able to find all the materials we need—on the place. . . ."

JANET MABIE

A Physician's View of State Medicine

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Medicine and surgery as practiced today is about the biggest racket that is borne by a long suffering public. I make this statement advisedly.

There are approximately 120,000 physicians in the United States and of this number approximately 10,000 assembled at the last meeting of the American Medical Association. Ten thousand is a large number of men but it represented less than 10 per cent of the entire medical men of the country. These 10,000 are men in the "upper brackets" of income: otherwise they would not be able to attend the meeting of the A. M. A., and pay the expenses incident thereto.

These men oppose state medicine because they fear that state medicine would cut their incomes: as a ballyhoo they prate of the expense to the taxpayer if state medicine were made an established fact, volunteer physicians put on a salary, and free physical examinations made for the public, preventive medicine practiced, and ambulatory treatments given.

Yet state medicine as exemplified by the Medical Corps of the United States Army is not filled with medical loafers, idlers, or men who have "let down" on their ambitions to be accounted of importance in the medical or surgical fields.

One of the governors of Virginia in the colonial days wrote that there were but few schools in the colony and that he hoped that there never would be schools for the sans culotte. And when public schools were first advocated there was the same opposition offered as is now being offered to the adoption of state medicine: that it was unfair to tax people who had no children for the benefit of the parents who had many; but today there are a negligible few who inveigh against universal education at public expense, and despite the fact that there are public schools in every nook and cranny of the nation there flourish a few private schools and colleges and universities, such as the parochial schools, the hundreds of private schools whose advertisements appear every fall in the intelligentsia magazines, and such educational polyunits as Yale, Harvard, Chicago, Cornell and other mammoth institutions of learning. And these are in addition to the universities supported by the public in each of the forty-eight states.

So it will be with state medicine. Physicians who desire to remain in private practice should have the privilege of doing so.

The gentlemen who do the figuring on expenses have failed to put a money value on a man who is able to work, and on the same man when he is on the sick list. When able to work he is an asset, when sick he is a liability. When well he may rate as a $5,000 asset, but when sick he becomes a $5,000-plus-the-cost-of-his-sickness liability.

HERBERT B. WENTZ, M. D.

Elkins, Ark.

The Wide Horizon

Free Press and Free People

By Paul Bellamy
Editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer

[From an Address on the Occasion of the Retirement of Frank B. Noyes, for 38 Years President of the Associated Press.]

THE chairman will forgive me, I feel sure, if I address myself especially to you, Mr. Noyes, because the announcement of your retirement which we have heard from your own lips aroused in me, as I know it did in all The Associated Press members here present, an invincible determination that, so far as in us lies, we shall never betray the principles of honesty, truth and integrity in the news for which you have always stood.

We believe that the profession of journalism is a noble and necessary calling.

We believe that as chroniclers of the day's events we have to set forth what happens without prejudice or coloration.

We believe that we are trustees of a great social responsibility, in that free government cannot endure without a free press.

* * *

We realize that a venal press has no moral justification and will not live.

We hold that a newspaper possesses two equally important functions: first, to tell what is going on, and second, to editorialize about it.

We believe that to mix the two functions by editorializing in the news columns is wrong.

We know that the guarantee of a free press, so gloriously contended for by our English ancestors in the time of John Milton and written into the Constitution of the United States, was a right which the whole body of the people deemed precious, and we know also that if the custodians of that right abuse it, the same authority which bestowed it upon us may take it away. We have to justify it by our works. We may not depend too much on everlasting grace.

There is a gift we can give you today which will gladden your heart more than any other, and I think I know this membership well enough to say that we will give it. We can and we do rededicate ourselves to the cause of truth in the news.

This cause was never in direr need of defenders than today. The march of events intensifies class differences. The centrifugal forces which have split apart many a country in the past are at work among us. One pressure group after another takes the center of the stage, each fanned into a fierce flame of endeavor by its leaders.

* * *

Who, then, shall stand for America first and his own "ism" second? Only that one, I suspect, who can see the country whole and know it as it really is, know all its parts and their relationship to each other, know what the entire adventure is about. And how do we develop citizens of this order? Only by telling fully and truly what is going on. Public opinion rules a democracy and news is the raw material of public opinion.

No longer are newspapers the only medium for transmission of news. We have had the radio for a decade or more. We see and listen to the sound reel. We have facsimile already and television comes rapidly over the brow of the hill. To put it boldly, we had better tell the truth or somebody else will.

But we shall tell the truth—and more resolutely than ever. We shall do it because we love and honor you and the other founders of this great free news service. We shall do it because you have been right for forty-five years. We shall do it because our own consciences impel us. We shall do it because our beloved country requires us to keep the faith.

Mirror of World Opinion

Two Theories About Business

NOTHING but harm is done by repetition of the theory, so popular with some of the Administration's critics, that the President really does not desire business to prosper; that he would like to "tax it out of existence," and that he is deliberately seeking to supplant American capitalism with some alien system. And nothing but harm is done by repetition of the theory, so popular with some of the Administration's spokesmen, that business men are "on strike" against the Government; that they have deliberately made a depression, and are now seeking deliberately to prolong it, for the sake of discrediting the Administration; that they are so shortsighted as not to see that they have fully as much reason as the Government to desire a genuinely prosperous country, with a steadily advancing standard of living and a national income large enough to furnish a constantly expanding market for their goods. Both business and the Government need a prompt recovery. The only question really at issue is the question of ways and means.

Here the "wide but honest" differences of opinion unmistakably prevail. . . .

The two theories are far apart and in some ways diametrically opposed. But at least they can be discussed more realistically, and with less risk to the nation's heritage of unity, if the premise of good faith is accepted on both sides.—*New York Times.*